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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XI NO. 268 BOMBAY: THURSDAY NOVEMBER 15, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

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MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
17th Nov.	CALEDONIAx.		7,622
24th ,,	DELTA		8,907
1st Dec.	KASHMIR	MALWA x	10,941
8th ,,	MALOJA		20,700
15th ,,	CHINA		7,952
22nd ,,	KASHMIR		8,963
29th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA *	16,385
5th Jan.	MANTUA		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND x		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY		7,393
26th ,,	DONGOLA	NARKUNDA *	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA		8,097
9th ,,	MACEDONIAx		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA §		10,941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA *	16,277
1st March.	MANTUA		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA ‡	MOOLTAN ‡	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
5th April	NALDERA x		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra Steamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA *	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡ Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
16th Nov.	MODASA	8,986
30th ,,	NEVASA	9,069
14th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
28th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
11th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA *	5,800
22nd ,,	MORVADA	8,193
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,302
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

30th ,,	MACEDONIA	11,089
18th Dec.	SICILIA*	6,813
28th ,,	MOREA	10,911
15th Jan.	SOUDAN*	6,696
25th ,,	NALDERA	15,996
21st Feb.	SICILIA*	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN*	6,696
24th April	SICILIA*	6,813

* Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
14th Nov.	KARAGOLA ..	East and South Africa.
15th ,,	KARJORA ..	Buarch via K'chi & P. Gutt Ports.
16th Nov.	VARSOVA ..	Buarah via K'chi 2-30 p. m.
17th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war 9-30 a. m.
19th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war 10 A. M.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
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P. O. Box 122.

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P. O. Box 148.
Telephone No. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAE SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Com.	Ton.	Arrival.	Dep-
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	17th Nov.	27th Nov.
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5303	28th Nov.	12th Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	14th Dec	28th Dec.
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7250	19th Dec.	2nd Ja

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage	3rd class with food	3rd class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	123
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For particulars apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Himalaya Maru	G. Matsuzaki	5222	10th Nov.	23rd Nov.
Altai Maru	H. Chiba	7772	14th Nov.	28th Nov.
Celebes Maru	T. Nishimura	5863	25th Nov.	9th Dec.

For particulars apply to—
T. OHARA,
Manager,
P. O Box No. 355.
Phone No. 2150.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

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Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
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Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

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INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

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R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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"After a fortnight's treatment, the patient began showing signs of improvement, and in five months' time the boy was found quite free and perfectly recovered from the dangerous disease.

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Every additional word—One Anna.

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The full name and address of the advertise is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their nam and addresses published will be given a Bo number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chro nicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forward ed, but can be obtained at the office on pro duction of the voucher.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements, ar destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—SUB-AGENTS throughout India for sale of Novelty Metal Goods. Apply for terms and further particulars to Box No. 9822, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R18057

WANTED—As INSTRUCTORS a B.E., Overseer, on Rupees 150, 75 per month respectively. MANAGER, CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Ludhiana, Punjab.
A R8971

WANTED, A HOTEL CANVASSER; Punjabi preferred. Apply MANAGER, New Kashmir Hotel, Kerrawalla Building, Carnac Road, near Crawford Market between 8 a.m. to 12 a.m.
A R8966

WANTED.—Some experienced, PROOF-READERS, MACHINEMEN, COMPOSITORS and CANVASSORS for a press in C. P. apply* sharp to THE MANAGER, ORIENTAL SERVICE, BUREAU, DELHI.
A R8972

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Experienced COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPH ARTIST, good pay to capable man. Chrome workers only need not apply. Applications by letter only. MANAGER, Caxton Printing Works, Frere Road, Bombay.
A R8969

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A young Hindu Graduate, having fair knowledge of accounts and typewriting, wants SERVICES in Office or School. Persian Second language. Able to impart sound tuition. Apply Box No. 9820, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R8963

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TO LET.—GODOWN (100 x 80 x 16) at th junction of Batula Tank and Jail Roads near the Docks. Apply to K. B. DOCTOR 60, Forbes St., Fort.,
C R8930

TO BE LET—A SPACIOUS GODOWN, fit ted with electric lights, suitable even for a Motor Garage at Kumpta Street., Fort. Please apply LALUBHAI NATTOOCHAND 210, Bazar Gate.
C R8950

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C R8929

TO BE LET.—GODOWN about 1,200 sq. feet. and 12 feet with air and light. Apply to CHANDABHOY, No. 271, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R8967

TO LET—A few convenient AIRY OFFICES in the Union Bank Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Lift available. Rent very moderate. For particulars apply to UNION BANK.
C18024

TO BE LET in the midst of business locality, extensive GROUND FLOOR, suitable for godown, shop, restaurant and washing company. E. L. and Fans. Rent Rs. 200. Apply Box No. 9823, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R8970

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FOR SALE—One DIESEL OIL ENGINE of Gebrunder Sulzer Winther of Switzerland Make, 80 B.H.P., in complete working order. Intending purchasers may send their best offers to the MANAGER, The Narsingirji Mfg Co., Ltd., Sholapur.
K18055

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FOR SALE—A going SHOP of PIECE-GOODS with Tailoring Department attached, in Girgaon. Management desirous of selling owing to ill-health. Reasonable offer. Apply Box No. 9818, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
G R8960

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The Katni Cement and Industrial Co. Ltd.,
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Agents.
Laxmi Building,
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay.

Tel. No. 418.
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SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal. Absolute privacy—Auction C/o "The Bombay Chronicle."
15890

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T R8827

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T R8943

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T I 17644

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T R8839

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T R8891

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR Sunday Chronicle.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

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L 18065

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I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its Treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

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M R8956

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M TH

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GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the followin rates:—

Per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion ..... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion Rs. 3-8-0

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UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY & CIVICS, Royal Institute of Science, East Wing,

(Esplanade Road Entrance, next to Elphinstone College.).

I. The Ordinary Junior and Senior Courses of this Department begin from Monday, 12th instant at 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. for lectures. Assistance is given with individual work throughout the day. Fee for term Rs. 10.

II.—A Special course of lectures by Prof Geddes, open to all students, WITHOUT FEE, entitled:—

"THE STUDY OF CONTEMPORARY CIVILISATION."

will be given on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 4-30 p.m., during the winter term 1923-24, beginning from Wednesday, 14th instant. Introductory lecture on:—

"CONTEMPORARY AMERICA."

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 12th Nov. 1923.
C18044

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME WIDENING OF THE BYCULLA BRIDGE.

SCHEME NO. 69.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act, notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have, under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act, made a Street Scheme for the portion of the Municipal Ward "E" of the City of Bombay for forming or altering Streets within the limits of the area comprised in the Scheme which is bounded as follows:—

(1) On or towards the North partly by Parel Road (to Victoria Garden) and partly by Parel Road Cross Lane.

(2) On or towards the West proceeding from North to South partly by portions of properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3592 and 3469, partly by the G. I. P. Railway, and partly by Haines Road.

(3) On or towards the South by the junction of Parel Road (Byculla) and Clare Road, and

(4) On or towards the East proceeding from South to North partly by portions of property bearing New Survey No. 3675, partly by the G. I. P. Railway, partly by portion of property bearing New Survey No. 3674, and partly by Hansraj Lane.

The office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where the particulars of the said Scheme, a Map (Plan No. 186, dated 2nd November, 1923) of the said area comprised therein, and the statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

E. G. TURNER,
Chairman.

Dated 5th day of November, 1923.
C18007

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that

Messrs. WARDEN AND CO.,
23, Hammam Street,
Post Fort, Bombay No. 1,
BOMBAY

are the SOLE AGENTS for our Tile Products for the whole of the Bombay Presidency including Sindh and no one else has our authority to represent us in that field.

For THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LTD.

N. B. MACMILLAN
General Manager in India.

Calcutta, 20th Oct. 23.
17921

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

LOST ALLOTMENT LETTERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that two ALLOTMENT LETTERS Nos. 3057 and 1264 in respect of 135 Ordinary and 33 Preference shares Nos. 171131/171265 and 72939/72971 respectively of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, in the name of Mr. Jehangir Furdunji Gandhi deceased have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered Office, Tramway Building, Post-Fort Bombay. No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise duplicate Allotment Letters will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated this 13th day of November, 1923.
MIRZA AND MIRZA.
Attorneys for Bai Ruttonbai, Administratrix of the Estate of Jehangir Furdunji Gandhy.
18063

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

THE following spare parts of Albion Petrol Motor Lorries, 2 Cylinder (diameter 4, 7/8in. by 5in.), vertical balance type developing 16 brake horse-power at 700 Revs. per minute, are available for sale and can be inspected at the N. W. Railway Carriage and Wagon Stores Depot, Moghalpura, on application to the District Controller of Stores, N. W. Railway, Lahore Stores Depot, (Moghalpura). The book rates at which the articles are priced are noted against each item. Reasonable offers will be considered.

No.	Description	Quantity	Rate	Unit	Remarks
1	Tyres India Rubber No. 107 E. for Albion Motor Lorry 34" x 4"	Sets 5,1/2	Rs. 650/-	Set	Good condition.
2	do do	2 Sets & 1 spare tyre	420/-	do.	
3	Chain for wheel sprockets 10'-3" long 2" wide 1, 8/4" pitch	2 Nos.	61/6-	Each	
4	Plugs ignition with platinum points (magneto Ignition special type plugs combined with nuts)	4 Nos.	21/8/9	do.	
5	Tyres solid Motor 34" x 6"	6 Nos.	274/-	do.	

C. F. LANGER,
Controller of Stores,
N. W. Railway.

Office of the Controller of Stores,
Moghalpura, (Lahore),
Dated 3-11-1923.
C18026

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., will be held at MORARJI GOKULDAS HALL, Cavel Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of November, 1923, at 4 p.m., (S. T.) to receive the declaration of the result of the Poll taken on the Amendment set out below pursuant to the demand for Poll at the Meeting held on 22nd September, 1923:—

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 4,50,00,000 (divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 75 each) to Rs. 1,87,49,970 (divided into 6,24,999 shares of Rs. 30 each) and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of the shares from Rs. 75 to Rs. 30 each and extinguishing the liability in respect of the uncalled Capital on 5,82,239 shares issued to the Public, which have been paid up to Rs. 30 per share; and 16,666 F. P. share issued to the Vendors be sub-divided into 2½ shares of Rs. 30 each and that the total number of the shares of the Company be increased from 6,00,000 to 6,24,999; and that the Memorandum of Association be altered accordingly."

and to proceed with the rest of the business which was before the Meeting held on 22nd September, 1923.

Dated this, 13th day of November, 1923.
NAROTTAM MORARJI.
Chairman.
Extraordinary General Meeting.
18066

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for secondhand mild steel drums, capacity: 40, 42, 32, 16 gals. which can be inspected at our factory at Ambernath (near Kalyan, G. I. P. Railway); Tenders should be addressed to Messrs. DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED, Sudama House, 31 Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
18040

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for WORKS in the CONSTRUCTION of STORM-WATER DRAINS (1) in Kalachauki Road between Reay Road and Parel Chall Road and (2) in Clare Road will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 23rd day of November, 1923.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 14th November, 1923.
C18068

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

WE HAVE REMOVED our Office from Alice Building, Hornby Road, to YUSUF BUILDING at the corner of Church Gate Street.

KANGA AND CO.,
Solicitors and Notary Public.
18068

NOTICE.

THE following posts are to be filled up in the Ahmedabad Municipality.

1. BUILDING AND ENCROACHMENT SUPERVISOR on Rs. 125-10-175 per month plus Rs. 7 cycle allowance.
3. JILLA INSPECTORS, each on Rs. 75-5-100 per month plus Rs. 7 cycle allowance.
8. JILLA INSPECTORS, each on Rs. 55-5-75 per month plus Rs. 7 cycle allowance.

Candidates for the post of Building and Encroachment Supervisor should be a qualified Overseer, knowing Revenue and City Survey work. Candidates for the posts of Jilla Inspectors should possess certificates of revenue and City Survey work and should in addition be draftsmen. Qualified Sub-overseers with the above knowledge will be preferred. Applications, stating age and previous experience, together with testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned on or before the 1st December, 1923.

(Sd.) N. D. MEHTA,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 7th November, 1923.
180667

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY

Telephone No. 1285.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO RICE MILLS. AUCTION SALE OF BHIWANDI RICE MILL'S MACHINERY AT BHIWANDI (DISTRICT THANA.)

On SATURDAY, the 29th December, 1923, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA AND CO. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the Bhiwandi Rice Mills at Bhiwandi (District Thana, Bombay) by order of the owner the following machinery of the said factory in one or more convenient lots, such as Complete Working Engine, Funnel, Vice, Six Rice Founding Machines, 3 Elevators, 3 Shieves, 3 Brush Machineries, 2 English Wooden Polishers, 2 English Stone Polishers, Grinding Mill, Flour Mill, Paddy Dragging Machine, 58 Pullies, 51 Pedishal, Second motion shafting, also several shafting pieces.

Note:—All the above machinery is English and little used and is eminently suitable for Bihar Orissa and Rangoon Rice Factories.

Detailed list and conditions of sale can be had on application to Mehta and Co., 119 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th November 1923.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
8/10, Dean Lane, Fort.
Telephone 5152.

SALE AT NO. 6, WALKESHWAR ROAD, SEA FACE AT 2-30 P.M.

On SUNDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction, artistic mode to order household furniture by well-known makers, such as sliding dining tables, full sized mohaganised sideboards, arm and armless chairs, Roberts' full size cabinet, Oval billiard table with balls and cue, blackwood carved chiffoniers, silver show cases, Chesterfield suits, cabinets, gramophone with records, high class bedroom suites, best plated-ware, crockery and rich glassware.

Property of F. Tealand, Esqr., proceeding Home and others.

Property of another gentleman:—

One two seater Citroen Motor Car, with accessories, almost new in working order.

Property is opened to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th November, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAKWOOD AND DEALWOOD PLANKS AND PUTTIES AND PEDI'S FURNITURE TOGETHER WITH THE RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY OF THE SHOP GALAS AT GORUPDEV TANK BUNDER.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 5079 of 1921 (Hoorbai vs. Rahimbai) and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Gorupdev Tank Bunder opposite Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mill at the shop of Salemohamed Haji Mohamed Maklae.

One large lot of teakwood and dealwood planks and putties, pedi furniture together with the right of occupancy of the shop galas.

After the sale of the above the following teakwood planks and putties will be sold at the abovementioned shop which are lying at Dentad Street Khadak in the shop No. 38 of Haji Ebrahim Mohamed. The intending purchaser may inspect them there.

One large lot of teakwood planks and putties.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTS, SATEENS (SHORTS) DHOTEES, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 17th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned.

2 bales white and dark brown prints each 400lbs.

1 bale colour sateens etc (short) 480lbs.

1 bale prints 260lbs. (shorts).

1 bale 200 pairs dhotees 44 inch. 2/10 yds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Room, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred English Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Office Shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Vis-a-vis.
1 Arab Horse in Harness.
1 Waler Horse in Saddle and Harness.
One 8 h.p. Humber Motor Cycle, water cooler with B.S.A. side-car, fitted with hood and screen.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 5079 of 1921 (Hoorbai vs. Rahimbai).

2 Carriages.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT JACKERIA MASJID STREET, BHISTI MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from the owner, Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th November, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Jackeria Masjid Street, (First Chinch Bunder Road), in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2677 and Street No. 485-489, containing by admeasurement 175 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Jackeria Masjid Street, on the North by the property of Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail, on the South by the ground belonging to Emnabai, wife of Esmail Abdulla Jiru.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BABULNATH ROAD, GAMDEVI ESTATE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for Mr. Ramnarayan Harnandrai, the transferee of the mortgage herein and on account and at the risk of Mr. Moongulal Naharmal Gondka, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage dated 14th January, 1922, the undermentioned on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land (99 years commencing from the 17th day of January, 1917, containing by area 1,201 square yards or thereabouts, situate on a plot No. 93 on the Gamdevi Estate of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement Trust of Bombay, bounded on the North-East by plot No. 92 of the said estate agreed to be leased to Govindji Jivandas and Gordhandas Jivanji, on the South-East by plot No. 91 of the said estate leased to Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash, on the South-West by plot No. 94 of the said estate leased to Chhotalal Maganlal Kothari, and on the North-West by Babulnath Road and forming portion of land bearing New Survey No. 7306 together with the dwelling house thereon consisting of ground floor, two upper floors and two motor sheds, and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 2040 (6), Street No. 81B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PROPERTY OF ABDUL KADER HAJI ESMAIL GOOL MAHOMED KNOWN AS THE BUFFALO'S STABLE AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 2nd day of March, 1922, made between Abdul Kader Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 12th December, 1923.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the milch cattle, stable and chawl, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road, Parel, without the Fort, in the City and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9,445 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 16902, New Survey No. 12/2598 2-3-4/2691 and Cadastral Survey No. 94 division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward Nos. 353 (1-2), 355 and 356 (2) (3) (5) (6) (7) Street Nos. 110 and 110A, 111, 112, 113A, 113D and 113F, and bounded on the East by the property of Memon Haji Abdulla, on the West by a private passage, on the North by a strip of land reserved for water-course and further on by the said Elphinstone Road, and on the South partly by the property of Vithoo Mankaji and partly by the property of Tribhowandas Narotamdas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 13th November, 1923.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.
CHEFALO and PALERMO
In Modern Magic

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.
THE RIVER'S END

EMPRESS THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
and
CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
presents
PATI BHAKTI
or
HUMAN EVOLUTION
A most powerful drama that will make you think. DONT MISS TO SEE.
Daily 6, 8-15, 10-30 P.M.
Saturday and Sunday Extra show at 3 p.m
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Sayai Tukojirao Holkar Sarkur Bahadur, Indore.
Yeshwant Sangit Mandali
DIRECTED BY
MAHARASHTRA KOKIL
(SWEET VOICE OF MAHARASHTRA)
Mr. SHANKAR RAO SARNAIK
Will Stage at
BOMBAY THEATRE
the well-known enchanting play
Saubhadra
On Saturday 17th Nov. 1923 at 4 p.m. (S.T.)
and
Will stage on Thursday 15th Nov, 1923 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
Their ever new
Chalti Duniya
(In Hindi)
Rates for Admission Rs 5, 4, 3, 2, 1-8 1 & as 8 excluding tax Tikets will be had at Bombay Theatre, Grant Road every day.
K. S. HARDIKAR
General Manager
K. P. PANDIT
Manager
FOR BOMBAY SEASON.

Under the patronage of
H. H. MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
Gandharv Natak Mandali
(Est: 1913)
Grant Road, New Elphinstone Theatre
on
Saturday 17th November 1923 (p.m. 8-30) Night.
Sunday 18th November 1923 (p.m. 3 Noon)
ASHA NIRASHA.
Manager
G. N. Mandali.

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha
Sangit Natak Mandali
Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.
WARDHA:—R. B. Khare's Theatre.
Saturday 17th Nov. 1923 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE—GULAM.
Sunday 18th Nov. 1923 at 10 p.m. (S.T.)
TURUNGACHYA—DARANTA.
(Monday 19th Nov. 1923 at 9 p.m. (S.T.
HACH—MULACHA—BAP.
Proprietors:—Pendharkar and Chapekar.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
presents
THIS WEEK ONLY
SWASTIKA FILM Co's
New Masterly Creation
The Silent Curse
A Story adapted from the annals of Rajasthana.
Time—Rates—As Usual.
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road, Byculla,
presents
Universal's New Chapter Play
The Oregon Trail
FIRST THREE EPISODES
featuring
Art Accord
with
A Century Comedy in programme.
Popular Prices.
Time—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
EXTRA SHOW ON HOLIDAY SAT. 3-30

ROSE'S
DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME, REFRESHING.
The Standard for Purity and Excellence.

A SAFEGUARD AGAINST FEVERS.
Prepared solely from Pure West Indian Lime Juice and the Finest Refined Sugar.
LIME JUICE
Reputation

IN MOTOR ACCESSORIES
MOTOR ACCESSORIES
MOTOR ACCESSORIES
MOTOR ACCESSORIES
MOTOR ACCESSORIES
MOTOR ACCESSORIES
MOTOR ACCESSORIES
THE
Advance Motor Co.,
Specialists,
7, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S FOOD
MELLIN'S LACTO
MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS
UNTOUCHED BY HAND!
MELLIN'S FOOD—For the use of Infants *from Birth.* In adapting it for children of different ages make slight variations in mixing.
MELLIN'S LACTO—Prepared from Mellin's Food and fresh cow's milk. This Food is for use where good, fresh milk cannot be obtained. It forms a valuable, palatable food beverage for adults.
Mellin's Food Biscuits—For children after weaning, and for invalids and all requiring a readily digested, highly nutritious food.
Every mother should read the "Care of Infants in India," gladly sent FREE by:
LATHAM ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 14.
S S Melford, Dalton, Liverpool
S S Altai Maru, Chiba, Kobe
S S Bamora, Baird, Busreh

DEPARTURES.

November 14.
S S Aquileia, Valeich, Genoa
S S Barjora, Samuel, Busreh
The following vessel began to load yesterday.
Steamer Garada for Rangoon.
S S Melford Hall:—The Hall Line steamer Melford Hall, 3853 tons, Captain Dalton arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo
S S Altai Maru:—The O S Kaisha steamer Altai Maru 4846 tons, Captain Chiba arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.
S S Bamora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bamora, 1878 tons, Captain Baird arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo.
S S Aquileia:—M. Italiana steamer Aquileia 4201 tons, Captain Valeich sailed yesterday from harbour for Genoa with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Barjora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barjora 1908 tons, Captain W Samuel sailed yesterday from harbour for Busreh with general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, November 14.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 China 4161 London 15/12 M M & Co.
4 Naringa 4117 N F N F M M & Co.
6 Castalia 4083 L'pool 21/11 Graham & Co.
7 Nevasa 5652 K'chi 13-11 M M and Co.
8 Cl. Cumming 3108 N F, 12/11 J P & Co.
8 Soudan 4218 China 13/11 M M & Co.
11 Modasa 5566, London, 16/11 M M and Co.
12 Crostafels 3080 K'chi 1/12 Graham & Co.
12 Nurturton 4495 Hull, 17/11 Graham & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Himalaya Maru 3187 Kobe, 21-11 O S Kaisha.
2 Ormara, 2978 Cal. 15-11, M M and Co.
6 Hoogkak 3170 Colombo 17/11 E D Sasson & Co.
7 Urbino 3384, Rangoon, N.F. M M and Co.
10 Accra 1751 N F. D M Khandwani.
10 & 11 C Genoa 3965 NF NF K N & Co.
12 & 13 Tannenfels 1744 tons K'chi N F, Graham and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

M Garada 3218, N F, N F, M M & Co.
Q Champavati 320 N. F. N F, F B S N Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Kashmir due about 16th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 23rd November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 30th November, Agent P and O. S N Co.
Dongola due about 9th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia connect at Aden with S S Kashmir due about 14th Decemie Agent P & O S N Co.
Mantua due about 21st December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 28th December, Agent and O S N Co.
Plassy due about 4th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Warfield due about 21st November, Agent I S N Co.
Margha due about 18th November, Agents I S N Co.
Matiana (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Domala (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Mashobra (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Scindia due about 23rd November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Trafford Hall due about 19th November, Agent K N Co.
Clan MacMaster (not fixed), Agent J F Co. Agent J F Co.
Clan Ranold due about 22nd November,
Elysia due about 8th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Clan Monroe (not fixed), Agent J F & Co.
City of Poona (not fixed) Agent K N Co.
City of Calcutta, (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
Vitellia (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Brockfield due about 12th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Reichenfels due about 19th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Liebenfels (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Marienfels (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 21st December, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Bovenkerk due about 30th December, Agents E D Sassoon Co.
Reederkerk due about 12th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th November, Agent L T Co.
Nippon due about 12th December, Agent L T Co.
Gacovia due about 18th December, Agent T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 4th December, Agent M Italiana.
Castle Vorgiano due about 15th December Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Egremont due about 15th November, Agent Volkart Bros.
Kentucky due about 14th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Strathlorne (not fixed), Agent W and Graham Co.
City of Benares (not fixed), Agent W and Graham Co.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Malacca Maru due about 13th November, Agent N Y K.
Himalaya Maru due about 9th November, Agents O S K.
Hakodate Maru due about 28th November Agent N Y K.
Wakasa Maru due about 14th December, Agent N Y K.
Lima Maru due about 19th December, N Y K.
Celebes Maru due about 25th November, O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Caledonia due about 16th November, Agents P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 3rd December, Agents P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 18th November, Agents B I S N Co.
Khandala due about 2nd December, Agent B I S N Co.
Karoa due about 16th December, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

November 14.

S S Castelia for Liverpool—261 bales clean cotton waste M Chandulal & Co; 33 bales Indian raw wool L Abercrombie & Co; 4040 cwt linseed oil cake Messrs. Breul & Co; 119 bales wool raw D Kamdammal; 200 bales wool raw V Omersey; 101 bales wool raw C Ramsurup; 20 bales wool raw R Kobra; 33 bales wool raw C Bhagmal; 36 bales wool raw R Virchand; 50 bales African cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 103 bales African cotton raw Maftlal Gagal Bhary & Co; 212 bales cty cotton fly Khimji Vishram & Co; 113 bales African cotton raw Valabhram Hemchand; 25 bales cotton green yarn John Teylor & Sons; 550 cwt myrabollams F F Campbell & Co; 169 bales Indian cotton raw Ralli Bros; 220 bales Indian cotton raw Hirji Nensey & Co; 260 bales Indian cotton raw Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 60 bales Indian cotton raw E D Sassoon & Co.

S S Castelia for Marseilles—200 cwt dill seed Volkart Bros; 420 cwt gum arabic Narsi Mulji & Co; 5 bales cty cotton waste K Thacker & Co; 1000 cwt sentils E D Sassoon & Co; 224 bales Indian cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Castelia for Barcelona—100 bales Indian cotton raw Arjan Khimji & Co.

S S Tannenfels for Hamburg—47 cwt gum arabic A H Mudya; 86 bales Indian cotton dropping waste L Ebramji; 7 bales Indian cotton fly L Ebramji; 110 bales Indian cotton fly Birla Brothers; 15 cwt ghally gum kadya Amin & Sons; 55 bales Indian cotton raw Vardhaman Bros.

S S Tannenfels for Antwerp—120 bales clean cotton waste C Peraj & Co; 1500 cwt linseed cakes Volkart Bros; 70 bales Indian cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Modosa for Antwerp—51 cwt gum karaga Narsi Mulji & Co; 315 cwt gum arabic P Kooverji & Co; 122 cwt ghatty gum P Kooverji & Co; 195 bales Indian cotton raw Vardhaman Bros; 64 bales Indian cotton raw Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 116 bales Indian cotton raw Toyo Mena Kaisha.

S S Modosa for Havre—40 bales Indian raw cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 250 bales Indian raw cotton Toyo Mena Kaisha.

S S Modosa for Ghent—275 bales Indian cotton f p F F Campbell & Co; 45 bales Indian cotton f p Toyo Mena Kaisha.

S S Urbino for Hull—4004 cwt linseed Messrs Gorio Ltd; 36 bags Rangoon rice 3 cases Indian black tea. Capt W Jackson; 2000 cwt Indian rapeseed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Urbino for Dunkirk—110 bales Indian cotton raw Aryan Khimji & Co.

S S Aquileia for Genoa—220 bales Indian cotton raw Vardhaman Bros.

S S Crostafels for Hamburg—125 cwt old rubber Tapluth & Co.

S S Crostafels for Rotterdam—600 cwt kindi seed E D Sassoon & Co.

S S Himalaya Maru for Kobe—200 bales Indian cotton raw Gobhai Karanjia Ltd; 70 bales Indian cotton Ali Bros; 500 bales Indian cotton raw Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 500 bales Indian cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading & Co; 500 bales Indian cotton raw Volkart Bros; 1000 bales Indian cotton raw Too Mena Kaisha.

S S Himalaya Maru for Nagosaki—380 bales Indian cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS.

November 14.

S S City of Pillsburg from New York Agents W & A Graham & Co—130 cases iron bolts; 16 cases liquid insecticide and sprayers; 13 cases nujal; 80 cases automobile parts; 85 cases toilet preparations; 12 cases laundry soap; 59 cases prop. medicines and medicines containing spirit; 8 packages prop. medicines and medicines containing spirit; 54 cases monkey brand conscrew caps; 49 cases fancy soap; 7 cases steel chain; 8 cases printed matter; 6 cases table oil cloth; 50 cases pharmaceuticals; 437 barrels lubricating oil; 250 drums lubricating oil; 2855 cases lubricating oil; 215 bbls lubricating oil; 20 half bbls lubricating oil; 100 cases lubricating grease; 24 bundles dunham cultr packers; 12 cases dunham cultr packers; 30 cases baking powder; 39 cases photo films; 39 cases antiflogistine; 61 bales secondhand clothing; 30 casks bichromate potash; 11 cases face cream; 7 cases vaselin; 40000 cases kerosine oil (snow flakes); 5 cases kerosine oil tiger brand; 5 cases kerosine oil daylight brand; 5 cases kerosine oil white rose brand; 5 cases kerosine oil Imperial Brilliant.

From Aden—78 pieces rails; 32 bundles sleepers.

S S Armiston City from New York Agents M M & Co—1598 bars silver; 383 bars bullion; 24 bbls petroleum lubricating grease; 500 bbls lubricating oil; 150 cases transformer oil; 41 cases cotton remnants; 33 packages household effects; 250 cases grape nuts; 10 cases automobiles; 43 cases autos; 83 boxes plows plow paints and castings; 150 cases quakerdats; 663 packages (desea) hurricane lantern; 29 cases steel hinges; 20 boxes iron pipe fittings; 9 cases table oil cloth; 42 cases playing cards; 274 cases aluminium flat sheet circles; 15 cases harmless drugs; 4 cases hosiery; 7 cases vaselin; 65 cases umbrella hardware; 44 boxes palmoline soap; 6100 bales tin plate; 57519 bundles steel hoops.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*16
Gujarat Mail	11 0	**20
Delhi Express	6 30	20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

**The Down Gujerat Mail for Kathiawa will stop at Grant Road for 5 minutes (departure at 20-35).

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 20
*Calcutta Mail (via Jub)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 35	15 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass	21 35	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 19-30.

CAUSE LIST.

(THURSDAY, November 15.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

320-23—Captain and V, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd v Nansey Cassum, Thakoredas and D.
4231-22—Hiralal and Co, Shermal Hastimal v Hira and Sons, Merwanji K and Co.
5753-22—Matubhai J and M, Bhicubhai Virchand v Surajmal Harakchand Javeri, Manilal and K.
2709-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Ramkrishna Hareshwar Pandit v A B De Monte, Madhowji and Co.
5427-22—Mehta L and Co, Ranchhoddas Gowandji Asher v Jamnadas Khodidas, Unwalla P and P.
1064-23—Jhavery and Co, Somchand Jasraj v Ujamsey Raghoobhai, Motichand and D.

LONG CAUSES.

2366-23—Jamsedji R and D, Chhotalal Chaturbhuj v Premchand Chhaganlal, Purnanand C and J, Shah and Co.
313-17—Dikshit M and Co, Ganpatrai Harnandrai v Onkermal Hardeodas and ors, Purnanand Ch and J, Tyabji D and Co.
1873-23—Mulla and M, Dorabsha Bomanji Mody v The National Glass Works, Craigie B and C.
1148-17—Little and Co, Weld and Co v Khan Saheb Haji Kara Ilahi Sethi, Jehangir and S.
S C Ct 552-6219-21—Motichand and D, Soonderji Kallianji and ors v Gulam Hussein Bundeally Somji, Matubhai J and M.
1774-23—N C Dalal, Adamji Lookhmanji v Jewra Ramji and ors, Shah and Co.
586-23—Mulla and M, Bai Labhdevi v The Sir Dagji Wadhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.
795-22—Dabholkar and Co, Lalji Khushalji and Co v Memon Dhondu Joshi and anr, Dikshit M and Co, Against Deft No. 2.
1511-19—Unwalla P and P, Engineering Stores Trading Co v Messrs Dassby, Mansukhlal H M and Co.
5219-19—Dabholker and Co, Kulkarni Lele and Co v Haji Usman Haji Ahmed and Co, Payne and Co.
459-12—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Adamji Haji Noormahomed v Dawood Moti, Kanga and S.
S C Ct 131/3194-18—Payne and Co, Kara Shivji and ors v Morjook bin Mahomed and ors, Mulla and M.
2616-21—Malvi M R and Co, Ratiram Lachmandas v Badridas Wakhanlal Mathurawalla, Dubash and Co.
2616-21—Malvi M R and Co, Bhotamal Naranjandas v Badridas Wakhanlal Mathurawalla and ors, Dubash and Co.
2865-20—Rustomji and G, Bujanbai William and ors v Ratilal Chaganlal and anr, Sabnis G and S.
5113-21—Little and Co, Aldredge Solomon and Co Ltd (in liquidation) v Kalyanda Bros, Mulji Th and Co.
537-22—Dabholker and Co, Jerup Teja and Co v Parmanand Sursing, Dikshit M and Co.
S C Ct 1968/2482-20—Craigie B and Co, Keshavlal Lalchand v Chunilal Lalloobhai and anr, Shroff and V.
857-20—Matubhai J and M, Ramanlal Jamnadas v Ghanchi Narandas Ambirani, Jamsedji R and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1901-21—N C Dalal and Co, Jugjiwan Ujamsy v Surajmal Kesrimal, Motichand and D.
S C Ct 1678/18032-21—Purnanand Cl and J, Lalji Padamsy and ors v Poonsy Devsy and ors, Unwalla P and P.
2097-21—Pandia and Co, Devsy Harpal v J D Dholandas and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.
3339-21—Payne and Co, Allen Bros and Co v Framroze and Sons, Mulla and M.
3403-21—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v Shamji Anandji, Vachha and Co.
2003-21—Dubash and Co, Joharmal Uttamchand v Natharam Shivnarayen and ors, Kanga and Co.
1507-20—G B Pandya, Umersey Devji v Moreshwar Bhau Trimbak Chaman and ors, Amin and D.
2959-21—Bhaishanker K and G, N H Moos v Vithaldas Kanji and anr, Pandia and Co.
3035-21—Amarchand and M, Gordhandas Gooculdas v Khetsy Lalji, Mehta L and Co.
3277-21—Wadia G and Co, The Eastern Bank Ltd v Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons, Edgelow G W and Co.
3373-21—Mulla and M, Jerbai widow v Nersy Dewat and Sons, Manchershaw and N, M V Gokhle.
3539-21—Mulla and M, Tullockchand Mumraj v Hardayal Nivetia, Patell and E.
1372-16—Daphtary F and D, Gordhandas Kessowji v Champsy Dossa and ors, Payne and Co, Madhowji and Co.
418-22—Manubhai and Co, Jamnadas Vithaldas and Co v Abdul Gani Haji Ahmed, Merwanji K and Co.
901-21—Mulla and M, Narotam Tulsidas and anr v Bhagwandas Tulsidas Mody and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.
310-19—Manubhai and Co, Ramgopal Madhavprasad v Jhabarmal Shivbhagwandas, Edgelow G W and Co.
312-19—Manubhai and Co, Ramgopal Madhavprasad v Ganeshdas Lachminaaryen, Edgelow G W and Co.
3882-21—Parshotamrai and Co, Hansraj Purshotam v Narandas Dwarkadas, Mehta L and Co.
2282-19—Mehta L and Co, D Chhotalal and Co v Dalsukh Manchhachand and anr, Amarchand and M.
156-22—Madhowji and Co, Harnandrai Bainathv Gorakhram Haribux, Soonderdas and Co.
85-17—Captain and V, Bai Chandanbai widow v Jamnabai widow and ors, Khambatta and Co, Malvi M R and Co.
175-22—Payne and Co, Gulabji Ajisiji and Co v Rustomji Cursedji Banatwalla and ors, Shamrao M and H, Wadia G and Co, M B Chothia.
4629-21—Matubhai J and M, N H Moos v Bakimchand Meghji, Ardeshir H D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, Malvi M R and Co.
5357-21—Matubhai J and M, Jusab Peer Mahomed and Co v Shah Tricumlal Mulchand, Ardeshir H D and Co.
4630-21—Matubhai J and M, N H Moos v Haridas Meghji, Edgelow G W and Co, Raghavaya N and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co, Malvi M R and Co.
260-20—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v N Jestaram and Co, Khandwalla and Chh.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits).

3134-23—Amarchand and Mangaldas, Motichand Vastachand v Soni Mowji Pitambber and others, Jhavery and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2980-23—Mulla and M, Rustomji Dorabji v Krishnadas Shah and ors, Craigie B and C.
5837-22—Malvi M R and Co, Tulchand Matrumal v Harcharandas Ramchand and anr, Manubhai and Co.
5336-22—Shamrao M and H, The Official Assignee v Fred Mitchell and anr, N C Dalal and Co.
1948-22—Dastur and Co, Sardarsing Umraosing v Mithanlal Umraosing and ors, Dubash and Co, Crawford B and Co.
316-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Goswami Tikayat Shree 108 Shree Gordhanlalji Girdharji Maharaj v Goswami Shri Gokulnathji Jiwanlalji Maharaj, Merwanji K and Co

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits).

3714-23—Mantri and Co, Ratilal Manchubhai v D Mahomedalibhai and Co, Rustomji and G.
3738-23—Judah and S, Abdula Karim Mulla Murgawalla v Bai Sherifabai and ors.
1045-23—Tyabji D and Co, Lachiram Rudmal v Harkisondas Premanand and ors, Payne and Co.
1916-23—Tyabji D and Co, Umar Haji Ali and anr v Haji Mahomad Badar and ors.
3256-23—Shamrao M and H, Ahmed Valli Mahomed and ors v Shapurji Dinshaw Dallas and ors, Surveyor and Co.
3580—Mulla and M, Framroz Hormusji Pavri and anr v Nusserwanji Framji Pagdiwalla and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.
2656-22—Unwalla P and P, Hasham Premji v Doongersey Daya and anr, Raghavaya N and Co.
3413-23—Pathare and Co, Abdul Gaffar Kalan v Mahomed Ahmed Mistry and ors.
3416-23—Dallas and Co, Haji Gunny Haji Mahomed Ayuf v Akbar Valad Kadu and ors, Mulji Th and Co.
3535-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Moosa Haji Hamid v Mulji Ranchhod and ors.
3711-23—Andrade and Co, Yasin Chand v Abdul Khaluk Valli Mahomed and ors.
3838-23—Thakoredas and D, Essoofali Sharafally and Co v Abbasbhai Gulam Hussein.
3920-23—Amarchand and M, Gordhandas Tribhowandas Narsidas v Khoja Alli Mahomed Sale Mahomed and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Crawford B and Co.
1858-23—Daphtary F and D, Narayan Anant Desai v Bai Kashibai Pardeshi and ors.
3815-23—Crawford B and Co, The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay v Deonarayan Fullsingh, Khambatta and Co.
3816-23—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Dinbai widow and anr v John Leonzeni widow.

BRIGHT & CHEERFUL.
EVERY MORNING before breakfast take one TEASPOONFUL OF BURGOYNE'S FRUIT SALINE.
Burgoynes Universal Fruit Saline

RESULT—
BRIGHT IN THE MORNING,
BRIGHT ALL DAY.
Pleasant to take, cooling, and keeps the stomach in order. See that it is "Burgoyne's," the House with over 180 years' reputation.
Of all Chemists and Bazaars throughout India.
MR. WALTER WHITE, BOMBAY AGENT For
MESSRS. BURGOYNE BURBIDGES & Co. LTD, EAST HAM, LONDON E.

THE PASSING SHOW IN THE COTTON MARKET.

It is not too much to say that the sum which the South will receive for this year's cotton crop will be substantially diminished by the two Government reports issued last Tuesday. On the ginning report made public at ten o'clock the market advanced a cent a pound and on the condition report published an hour later prices declined a cent and a half a pound, wires Mr. Theo. H. Price in "Commerce and Finance", of Oct. 10th.

Neither report shed any new light upon the situation or disproved anything previously believed. The ginning was perhaps less than had been expected by those who had not taken the September rains into consideration, but the condition figures were almost exactly in line with the average of those privately compiled. The sensational fluctuations recorded were therefore due rather to the hysteria of a market that has been constantly flagellated by these reports than to any information that they contained, for they contained none.

But the effect has been to drive intelligent speculation out of cotton. People of substance who try to operate logically will not take the risk of such illogical fluctuations. The result is that the producer has been deprived of the speculator's assistance just when he needs it most and is left to carry the burden of the crop alone when that burden is the heaviest.

It is entirely natural that those whose business it is to buy and distribute the crop should take advantage of a situation so obvious and the consequence is that we now hear that spinners have withdrawn their orders and that some New England mills are closing down because there is no profit in converting cotton into cloth at present prices.

Meantime the dry goods market is active, cotton exports show an increase of 33 per cent. on last year's figures, the certificated stock in New York is down to about 300 bales and all the indicia of business from bank clearings and car loadings to department store sales point to a winter of activity and prosperity.

Under such conditions the admitted inadequacy of this year's supply of cotton would normally have attracted enough speculative buying to absorb the offerings that spinners failed to take, so making available the much vaunted "price insurance" that the future market is supposed to furnish. The underwriters have, however, been scared off by the hazards to which the business has been become subjected by the constant succession of Government crop reports, and the consequence is that the value of cotton now changes as much in a day as it used to in a season.

In almost any other business a way to prevent such radical and meaningless fluctuations would be found, for they immensely increase the risk and expense of distributing the crop. The way to prevent them in the cotton market is to stop the issuance of crop reports by the Government and it is to be hoped that Congress will give its attention to the subject at an early date. Until something is done to end a practice that has become as dangerous as it is absurd the farmer is likely to be left to market his crop alone.

Without the aid of speculation it is not to be expected that he can insist upon more than 30 cents a pound for it if indeed he can get so much. An advance beyond that figure is therefore presently improbable and it is quite possible that less may have to be accepted if the next ginning returns intensify the psychological depression caused by the last report of the Agricultural Department in which the estimated crop was increased by the equivalent of not more than the world's consumption for a single week.

F. C. Whitten & Co.
MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS
Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.
Stanley's Drawing & Surveying instruments & Draughtsman's Requisites in Stock.

Y. Y. Y.
Pure Virginian Cigarettes

Sold in tins of 50
At all Tobacconists.
Made in England by
RAMADAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.,
LONDON.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/4 27/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 3/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 15/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 532.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 562.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 572.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 157½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 152.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 237.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 329
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.37/3/4.
London—Paris Frcs 78.50.
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.90
London—Brussels Frcs. 91/50.
London—Rome Liras 100/00.
London—Berlin Marks.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Uncertain but steady.

	London, Nov. 13.
Telegraph Transfers ..	1/4 15/16 Steady
Bar Gold	£ 4—14—1 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	33 5 16 Quiet

LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Nov. 14 Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 13/16
Bank Demand	1-4 27/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-5 5/32
Fcs. Demand	532
American Dollars	329
Hongkong Dollars	169
Shanghai	237
Japan	158
Singapore	168

Market—Steady.

	London, Nov. 13
Gambs 3 per cent. ..	55
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/16
" 2 months hence	32 13/16

Closing Tone of Silver—India Bazars, buying, quiet
Discount, Bank of England Rate
per cent Since 5th July, 1923.
Interest day to day loan 2 5/8
Interest 7 day Market loan 2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Nov. 13.
Exchange on London in Paris ..	78,40
" " " " Germany	3,710,000,000,0000
" " " " Italy	100,80
Stockholm	16.69
Christiania	30.'5
Amsterdam	11.56
Switzerland	24.94
	yesterdays
Belgium	90,70 91.65
Athens	285.00
	New York, Nov. 13.
Demand Bills	4.37.50

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Nov. 13.	
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90 ..	£ 87	86 1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 91	90 1/2
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	£100 1/8	100
Consols 2 1/2%	56 5/8	56
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	42 1/2	42 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	67	67
Govt. Securities 3% ..	57	57

	London, Nov. 13.
Conversion Loan	£ 76 3 8
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan ..	101 3/4
7 per cent. Indian "	113 1/2

DISCOUNTS

	London Nov. 13.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/s ..	3 3/8
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s ..	3 11/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 " ..	4 1/4
" " " " 6 " ..	4 3/4
Rentes 3 per cent	26

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 15/12/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/12/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/1.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/1.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/0/3.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 78/15.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 78/15.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 79/1.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Bar gold ready, x.s. 94-5.
Silver ready, d. 33-5.
Silver forward, d. 32-13.
TONE OF SILVER—
Sellers at the quotation, America sold, India bought.

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

Ready:—	Opening	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Vaida.			
Asho			
Kartak	25— 3—0	25—0—6	25— 1—0
Magsar	25— —0	24—15—0	25— 0—0
Teji Mandi.			
Asho	..		
Kartak	0—3—0		
Magsar	0—7—0		

Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

Ready:—79—				
Vaida	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Asho				
Kartak	79—6—0		79—0—0	79— 0—0
Magsar	79—7—0		79—1—0	79— —0
Teji Mandi				
Asho	..			
Kartak	1—1—0			
Magsar	2—2—0			

Tone—Market Quiet

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 63/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 83/12.
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 100.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 91/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan Rs. 96/1.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 102.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/8.
6½ pe rcent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 107/4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 101/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/8.

SHARES.

Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1397/8, India 75, Central 26, and Eastern 76.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah, Advance 420, By. Cotton 630, By. Dyeing 982/8, Bradbury 555, Century 457/8, Cent. India 523/12, Colaba Land 165, Coorla 160, Crescent 240, Dawn 690, Edw. Sassoon 232/8, Elphistone 53/12, Fazulbhoy 862/8, Gokak 130, Ind. Bleaching 192/8, Ind. Mlawa 572/8, Jamshed Mfg 170, Kastoorchand 230, Khatao 290, Kohinoor 1700, Luxmi Cotton 4750, Madhavrao Scd 75, Madhowji 280, Mathuradas 360, M. Petit 3200, Morarji 4100, New Great 595, New City 305, Pabani 410, Pearls 642/8, Phoenix 500, Shapurji 228/12, Simplex 355, Standard 1550, Swan 785,m Swadeshi 523/12, Tata Mill 420 and Vishnu Cotton 1710.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 290, B. Burma 307/8, B. Burma N. I. 72/8n, Bt. Burma Pet 4/2, By. Tramway 90, By. Steam 87/8, Bundi Cement 10/8, Katni Ord. 87/8, Katni Defd 245n New India 1378, Shivrajpur 34/8, Tata Iron Ord. 26/4. Tata Iron Defd 100, Tata Hydro 647/8, Scindia Steam 6/12.

	London, Nov. 13
Chartered Bank	£ 18 3/4
Hongkong	" 125
National	" 43 1/2
Eastern	" 5 1/4
P. & O. Banking Corp.	" 12

FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, 14th November, 1923

Name.	Opening rates.	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates.
Indore Malwa	..	..	..	570
Colaba	..	..	..	165
Crescent	230	..	..	240
Kohinoor	..	..	..	1700
Nagpore Ordy	520	526/4	..	522/8
New Great	590	597/8	590	595
Pearl	626/4	..	..	642 8
Phoenix	..	..	..	500
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	630
Bombay Dyeing	992/8	1002/8	..	988/12
Sir Sharpurji	..	..	..	530
Simplex	350	360	..	356/4
Swan	..	..	..	785
Swadeshi	521/4	525	..	522/8
Century	450	460	..	455
Ahmeds	..	..	..	290
Indian Cement Ordy.	..	..	..	65
Katni Cement Ordy	..	..	..	87/8
Katni Cement Defd	..	..	..	290
Tata Steel Defd	95	..	101/4	98/12
Tata Steel Ordy	..	..	..	26/4
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	10, 8
Bombay Baroda, New	..	..	..	75
Bombay Bazars	..	..	..	87/8
Bombay Electric Tramway	..	..	..	90
Central India Mining	..	..	..	24/8
Shivrajpur	..	..	..	34/8

LINSEED.

London, Nov 13

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags 22
Tone—Quiet prices firm.
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net
" Months Decembr, buyers .. 41 1/8
" Jan./Feb. Value 38 5/8

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Dec.-Jan. 12 3/4
Tone—Firmer,
Plantation First Latex crepe Nov, .. 14 5/8
Tone—Irregular.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

14th. November 1923.

To-day Reuter reported a drop of 53 points in New York futures. The market declined on heavy long liquidation and short selling Liverpool has been reported 8 to 12 points lower. The market declined on considerable long liquidation.

As crop estimates in America are being reduced and are at present in the neighbourhood of about 9,750,000 bales, there does not appear to us to be much room for any material decline but should values by any chauce give way under the influence of outside factors we would strongly be in favour of making purchases.

The position of our market is as well strong but we think that it will take time for the strength to make its influence more felt. For the moment the best policy, we would suggest, is to buy on setbacks and sell on advances.

In sympathy with the sharp decline in America the Marwari Bazar opened easier at Rs. 580 i.e. Rs. 5 1/2 lower than yesterdty's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening Marwari shroffs were sellers and the market declined to Rs. 578. Around this level Bull operators and jobbers were buyers and the values improved to Rs. 586 but soon gave way to Rs. 580 1/2 owing to Liverpool opening being easier than expected. On buying by Offices and Cutcha Candy brokers the rate advanced steadily to Rs. 586 the closing quotation at 6 p.m. being Rs. 582. Fine Oomra for Dec/January delivery opened at Rs. 548 and advanced to Rs. 553 1/2. From this level, on selling by a Japan House, the prices dropped to Rs. 549 f/2. Again advancing to Rs. 556 on buying by an Export House closed easy at Rs. 553 at 6 p.m. Fine M.G. Oomra March opened at Rs 541, and in sympathy with the advance in Broach the prices improved to Rs. 545. On scattered selling the rate gave way to Rs. 541, but steadily recovered to Rs. 5408 and closed easy at Rs. 547 at 6 p.m. F.G.M.G. Bengal was quoted nominally at Rs. 475.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain firm yesterday and good business resulted

MARWARI BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

	Bombay, Nov 14.
Fully Good Broach ..	April May .. 582
Fully Good Bengal ..	Dec. Jan. .. 477
Fine Oomra	Dec. Jan. .. 553
" " ..	March .. 538

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Novr. 14.
Fully Good Broach ..	April/May .. 586
Fully Good Bengal ..	Dec./Jan. .. 582
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan. .. 551
Fine Oomra	March .. 544

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

New York Market 13th November, 1923.

Previous Close.	Deli. very	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since previous close
33 76	Dec.		33 20	—56
33.35	Jan.	33.13—22	32.82	—53
33.58	Mar.	33.33—25	33.02	—56
33.60	May		33.03	—57
33.20	July		32.55	—65
28.00	Oct.	27.80—20	Mutilated	

Telegraphic market advices: Heavy long liquidation, short selling, taken by trade buying.

Liverpool Market 13th November, 1923.

Previous Close.	Deli. very	Opening Prices 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since previous close
19.35	Jan	19 32+02	19.21+14	19.22 —12
19.16	Mar.	19.19+03	19 03+08	19 06 —10
18.96	May			18.86 —10
18.60	July			18.42 —08
20.65	Jan.	Egyptian.		20.68 + 03

Due to open to-day Jan. —15 Mar. —15

Telegraphic market advices: 12-11-1923: General buying, trade fixing call sales easily absorbing straddle selling. Strength Egyptian Norden estimate 9,750,000 Bales.

13-11-1923; (Market steady scattered buying. Market declined on London and continental long liquidation. Now stead.

(2) January highest 19.37, lowest 19.02, range 35 points. Market mixed. Considerable long liquidation absorbed by local buying, and trade fixing call sales. Manchester reports good to-day.

	Liverpool, Nov. 13. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. ..	
" " Sales of East Indian ..	250
" " Imports	

EGYPTIAN Future prices:—

Mid. Americans Spot Good inquiry ..		19.61
Egyption F. G. F. Sakels ..		21.35
		Noon.
New York, 11 a.m. ..	Jan. ..	33.13 32.93
(As nown in Liverpool at	Mar. ..	33.33 33.11
closing time.) ..	May ..	33.44 33.17
New Orleans 10 a.m	Oct. ..	33.02
" " " "	Jan. ..	33.16

	Liverpool, Nov. 13.	
	Jan. ..	19.22—13
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C	Mar. ..	19.06—13
Liverpool	May. ..	18.86—10
	July ..	18.42—08

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Nov. 13. To-day's Price.
Nov.	19.55 +2
Dec.	..
Jan.	19.36 +1
Feb.	..
Mar.	19.19 +3
April	..
May	18.97 +1
June	..
July	18.54 +4
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	..
Nov.	15 45 +4
Egyptions Nov.	20.85
Jan.	20.80
Mar.	20.95
May	20.00

CLOSING PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Nov, 13 To-day's Prices.
Nov.	19.38—18
Dec.	19.28—11
Jan.	19.22—15
Feb.	19.14—17
Mar.	19.06—13
April	18.96—10
May	18.86—10
June	18.66—10
July	18.42—08
Aug.	17.64—08
Sept.	17.33—16
Oct.	15 58—13
Nov.	15.23—18

Tone.— Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Nov. 13. To-day's Price.
Nov.	20.58—03
Dec.	20.63—02
Jan.	20.68 +03
Feb.	20.73 +03
Mar.	20.78+03
April	20.78+03
May	20.78 +08
June	20.78 +03
July	20.78 +03
Aug.	20.78 +03
Sept.	20.78 +03
Oct.	20.68 +03
Nov.	20.33 +03

Manchester hardening—Improved tone. Extensive inquiry.
Yarns—fair demand.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov, 13.

M. G. Bengal Good, ...	12.40
" " Fully Good	12.80
" " Fine	13.20
No. 1 Oomra, Good	13.35
" " " Fully Good	13.85
" " " Fine	14.35
M. G. Broach, Good	15.70
" " Fully Good	16.10
" " Fine	16.50
M. G. Scinde, Good	12.30
" " Fully Good	12.70
" " Fine	13.10

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Nov. 13.

	To-day's prices.
Futures at New York, Jan. ..	32.82—53
Mar. ..	33.02—56
May ..	33.03—57
July ..	32.55 +35

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 13.

Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports ..	73,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	7,000
" " Continent	7,000
Futures at New York Jan.	32.82+53
" Mar.	32.02—56
" May.	33.02—57
" July	32.55—65
Spot Cotton at New York	33.70—55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	32.75—25
Futures , " Jan.	33.75—50
" " " Mar.	33.89—53
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	11 1/ 6
Silver Bars Foreign mined	64 5/8

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov, 14.

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, April/May	7 4 6
Linseed, April/May ..	12 14 6
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 Dec./Jan.	15 10 0

WHEAT.

London, Nov, 8.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. N/D sellers	43/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. N/D Sellers	41/6
AUSTRALIAN N/D Sellers	46/6
KARACHI BARLEY N/D Quoted ..	23/3
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. N/D Buyers	43/3
WHEAT Afloat Red Karachi, per 480 lbs, C.I.F. N/D Buyers	42/6

Tone:—Steady.
WHEAT Afloat to U. K.
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay .. 14s

SEEDS.

London, Nov. 13.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold N/D Sellers	£ 17 7/8
LINSEED Argentine N/D Quoted ..	£ 19 1/4
" J/F Paid	17 3/16

Good trade at advanced prices.
TONE—Firmer
LINSEED Bombay per ton for N/D nominal .. .. £ 23 1/8
Tone—Firm harder.
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) D/J Sellers .. .. £ 9 5/8
TORIA RAPESEED N/D Sellers £ 17 7/8

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 13.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Sellers	28
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta New Crop June Sellers very fair business	24
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta New Crop July Sellers very fair business	23/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Nov.-Dec. Sellers	28/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Nov.-Dec. Sellers	28/4

Tone—Firm.

METALS.

London, Nov. 13

English best Selected Copper	£ 66 1/4
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 63 1/4
Copper Braziers	£ 83 1/2
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter	30
Corrugated sheets f o b net	£ 19
TIN BLOCK	221 1/2

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, per md.	Nov. 14. Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	65 12 0
Brass	1/	65 12 0
Brass	1 1/4	65 12 0
Brass	1 1/2	65 12 0
Brass	1 3/4	65 12 0
Brass	2/	65 12 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, per md.	Nov. 14 Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	74 0 0
Copper	1/	74 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	74 0 0
Copper American ..	1 1/2	75 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	75 0 0
Copper	2/	75 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars ..		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint ..		22 8 0
Copper, English Bars ..		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		58 0 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1 ..		66 0 0
German Brass 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		64 12 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		74 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		75 0 0

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 13 Nov, 1923.

	Year. 1923-24.	Year. 1922-23.	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 9th Nov. to 12th Nov. 1923	7971	13118	—5147
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1923 to 12th Nov. 1923	10 346	79022	+23324
Shipments for the bi-week from 9th Nov. to 12th Nov. 1923.			
Europe ..	9558	6177	+3381
China Japan & Coast Ports ..	7354	39752	—52398
Total ..	16912	45929	—29017
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1923 to 5th Nov. 1923.			
Europe ..	177526	105081	+72445
China	14212	3525	+10687
Japan	9 558	155615	—63057
Coast Ports ..	4324*	77079	— 2755
Total ..	288620	271300	+17320
Afloat in harbour Europe ..	1697	6988	—5291
" China, Japan and Coast Ports		1750	—1750

*Including 387 bales for U. S. of America.

LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Nov. 14.

	Rs. a. p
Khaes—	
Textile	1 2 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 6
Elphinstone	0 0 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34 to 36 inches—	
Standard per lb.	1 1 6
Century per lb.	1 6 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 6 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 7 0
Textile per lb.	1 6 9
Phoenix	1 6 3
Pearl	1 6 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb	1 5 9
Elphinstone (Baiti) per lb.	1 6 6
Jacob (Four Mines) per lb.	1 6 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 6302/6303—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 0
Swan Finlay	1 6 9
Pearl per lb.	1 6 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	0 0 0
Longcloth—× quality	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 3
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 7 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 7 0
Pearl per lb.	1 6 9
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/36	
Textile (Land)	0 0 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 9
Century (Eagle) per lb.	1 4 0
Bombay cotton	1 5 6
Patelwan	1 3 3
Hearth Brand	1 3 9
Chaddar—	
Fobanay per lb.	1 4 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 5 6
Grey Drill, Century—	
No. 1126 per piece	..
No. 126 1/2 per piece	..
Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 6
Jacob & D per lb.	1 7 0
Textile (Bleyon) per lb.	1 8 0
Dhooties 10 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 7 0
Textiles (Bleyon) per lb	1 6 0
Jacob 8lb Grey Drill—	
Standard per piece	6 12 0
Phoenix per piece	6 12 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 10 0
Hindustan per piece	7 4 0
Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drill—	
Pearl per piece	7 4 0
Bleached Check—	
Textile .. Per Piece	..
Kasturchand Per Piece	9 12 0
Bombay United Per piece	9 10 0
Black Check 5lb—	
Textile Per Piece	..
Spring 37x1 1/2	9 4 0
T. D Rachael	7 0 6
Grey Drill No. 5124—	
Pearl	12 12 0
Hindustan	12 12 0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay Nov. 14.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Nov. 12 1923,

Cotton	5,556 Bales
Wheat	1,500 Cwts.
Linseed	3439 "
Rape, etc	135 "
Gingelyseed	1,550 "
Poppyseed	242 "
Groundnuts	5,359 "
Castorseed	1,777 "
Rice	4,362 "
Myrabollams	2,413 "
Cottonseed	3,362 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	670 "
Jawar	316 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	960 "
Bajri	512 "
Coal	756 Tons

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

The result of the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State for India on Tuesday November 13th was as follows:—

Total amount of tenders. 275.50 lakhs.
Tenders accepted as follow:—
(a) Bills at 1s. 4 29/32d. (allotted in full) 10.50 lakhs.
Bills at 1s. 4 7/8d 46.85 lakhs.
(b) Deferreds at 1s. 4 29/32d. (allotted in full). 5.00 lakhs.
Deferreds at 1s. 4 7/8d. 37.55 lakhs.
(c) Immediates Nil.
Rupees one crore will be offered for sale next week.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Extraordinary General Meeting of the Western India Automobile Association, at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m.

Elections by the Landholders' and the European constituencies for the Legislative Assembly, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, November 16.

JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB DAY.

Counting of Votes for the University Constituency, 11 a.m.

Muslims' public meeting re. Jazirat-ul-Arab, Juma Masjid, after Juma prayers.

P. and O. mail steamer "Kashmir" with mails of the 1st instant expected to arrive at 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 17.

Election by the Constituency of the Indian Commerce for Legislative Assembly, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Laying of the foundation-stone of the Bombay Education Society New Boarding Schools at Deolali by His Excellency Sir George Lloyd at noon.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Nov. 15 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 45m., Sunset 6h 1m
Nov. 16 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 46m; Sunset 6h. 1m
Nov. 17 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 46m.: Sunset 6h. 1m
Nov. 18 (Sunday) Sunrise 6h. 47m. Sunset 6h. 1m
Nov. 19 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 48m. Sunset 6h. 0m
Nov. 20 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 48m., Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov. 21 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 49m., Sunset 6h. 0m.

D. T. M. CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In the Damodar Thackersey Moolji Charitable Dispensary, Ripon and Kalachoky Roads, during the month of October, 1,627 patients were treated, of which 1,369 were males and 258 were females, and their daily average was 52.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

At a regular meeting of the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association, Capt. M. E. Pavri was duly approved to be an honorary life-member of the said branch in recognition of his valuable services in the cause of Ambulance work in India, and in testimony thereof a parchment certificate signed by the President, His Excellency Lord Reading, is awarded.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

For the convenience of the candidates for the prize competition examination (Scheme Nos. 26 and 27) for Arts, Science and Commerce students of Bombay, the final date for sending the registration forms has been extended till the 24th November from the 15th November, as notified previously.

Examinations will be held on Sunday, the 9th December next (instead of on the 25th November). Forms for registration and other particulars can be had from the Principals of Colleges or from the office of the League.

BOMBAY RIOT'S COMPENSATION.

The public are notified that a further sum of rupees one lakh has been received from the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, as the fourth instalment of the total compensation of Rs. 6,43,398 awarded for death, injury, loss, etc., to the parties, caused by the rioters in November, 1921. Compensation will be paid to the claimants, to whom compensation has been awarded, at the rate of Rs. 15-8-8 per cent., fourth instalment, on and after Tuesday (the 20th instant) on every week day, except Mondays and public holidays, on satisfactory identification of the claimants.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 1,00,00,000 in six months' Treasury Bills dated from November 15th to November 22nd were opened on November 14th. The total amount applied for was Rs. 2,58,20,000. Tenders for six months' Bills at Rs. 97-10 and above aggregating Rs. 98,10,000 have been accepted in full and the rest rejected, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 97-10-5 per cent.

The rate for intermediate Bills from Thursday, 15th November, to Thursday, 22nd November, both days inclusive, is Rs. 97-11 per cent. for six months' Bills.

Tenders will be received on Friday, November 23rd, for Rs. 50,00,000 in six months' Bills for the week commencing Saturday (the 24th instant) to Friday (the 30th instant) on the same conditions as before. The Bills will be dated at the option of the tenderer on any date not being a holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act XXVI from Saturday to Friday, November 24th to November 30th.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The 6th general meeting of the Association will be held to-day (Thursday), when Mr. E. Henriques will read a paper on "Indo-Saracenic Architecture in Gujarat", in the Architectural Rooms of Sir J. J. School of Art, Hornby Road, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). The award of Competition No. 2, for the "Design of a Small Masonry Bridge", will be declared at the same time.

INDIA'S EARLY RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

Dr. Robert E. Hume, Professor of the History of Religions, Columbia University, New York, will deliver Lecture II of his course of lectures on "India's Early Religious History" in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Convocation Hall of the University (not the public hall of the same name) to-day (Thursday) at 5-45 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "The Priestly Hinduism of the Brahmanas and the Philosophic Hinduism of the Upanishads." The lecture is open to the public.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

The Bombay Presidency Women's Council monthly social will be held at the Town Hall on Thursday, the 22nd instant, at 5 p.m., at the Town Hall. Captain Flanders will speak on "City Milk Goats." All members and their friends are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY TENANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The first meeting of the newly elected members of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Tenants' Association will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office, 65, Esplanade Road, Bombay, above Treacher and Co. and near the junction of Medows Street, when Mr. J. Addyman will preside.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

Mr. Shapurji Kavasji Hodivala will deliver the third of his series of six Government Fellowship Lectures, in connection with the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, at the premises of the Institute, Sukhadvala Building, 172, Hornby Road, Bavdin Street, Fort, Bombay, to-morrow (Friday) instead of to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.). The lecture is open to the public. Subject: "Mitra-Mithra and Fire."

BYCULLA DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominations are invited for one seat on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from the Byculla Ward. Nominations duly proposed and seconded by members of this Ward should reach the Byculla District Congress Committee Office on or before Monday (the 19th instant) till 6 p.m. (S. T.), and the election in the event of contest will take place on the 20th instant between 9 to 11 a.m. and 6 to 9 p.m. (S. T.). Voting papers will be supplied in the office.

JASHAN COMMITTEE.

The Deesa prize examination for Parsi students of colleges of all faculties will be held by the Jashan Committee on Sunday (the 18th instant) from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. (S. T.) in Gamadia School.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An ordinary meeting of the Council of the above Committee will be held on Monday (the 19th instant) at 6-45 p.m. (S. T.) in the Committee's office.

JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB DAY.

PUBLIC MEETING OF MUSLIMS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay City Khilafat Committee, a public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Friday) (Jazirat-ul-Arab Day), after Juma prayers at Juma Masjid, in which resolutions regarding the freedom of Jazirat-ul-Arab, etc., will be passed, and after the prayers of the prosperity and unity of the Muslim world and the freedom of Jazirat-ul-Arab the meeting will be dispersed. All the Mussalmans of Bombay are requested to gather at the above-mentioned mosque.

ANJUMEN ZIAUL ISLAM.

A public meeting will be held at the Jamal Hall, opposite Murga Girin (Mill), Masjid, Falkland Road, to-morrow (Friday) at 6 p.m. (B. T.).

A lecture will be delivered by Moulvi Abdul Raoof Khan in opposition to tanasukh of the Aryan religion and some other gentlemen on the freedom of Jazirat-ul-Arab. The public are most welcome.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

KEEPING A GAMING HOUSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Dalton charged Abdulla Abdul Latiff with keeping a common gaming house.

The prosecution case was that Mr. Dalton along with other police officers and by virtue of a warrant from the Deputy Commissioner of Police raided the room on the ground floor of Pojabhai Nathabhai Building, Grant Road, which was in occupation of the accused on the 6th October. At the time of the raid the police discovered several gaming appliances as also Rs. 616 in one of the drawers of a table.

The accused pleading not guilty said that he carried on pearl business on the premises. He, however, admitted that the instruments of gaming and money were recovered from inside his table.

His Worship convicted and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100 and further ordered the confiscation of the money and the gaming instruments.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor appeared for prosecution; while the accused was defended by Mr. Jamal pleader.

ANOTHER SIMILAR CHARGE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Karnik charged Keshav Vasudeo, Sakharam Purshottam and Shantaram Laximan, the first with keeping a common gaming house and the other two with assisting in keeping a common gaming house.

The facts of the case as alleged by the prosecution are that Inspector Karnik armed with a warrant from the Deputy Commissioner of Police and with other police officers raided the room on the ground floor of a house in Ripon Road, in the occupation of Bapurao Balaji. The second and the third accused were found seated near a table from the drawers of which receipt books, race date notices and other papers bearing the names of horses, and Rs. 1,392 were found.

On the evidence His Worship acquitted the first accused, but convicted the second and the third and sentenced each of them to pay a fine of Rs. 60. The instruments of gaming and the money were ordered to be confiscated.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Soloman, pleader, defended the second and the third accused.

CORONER'S COURT.

CURSE OF MALARIA.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Sydney Henry George (21) who was found lying unconscious on Sunday night below the window of his ward in the European General Hospital from a height of about ten feet. The evidence showed that the deceased was suffering from malaria and was removed to the hospital on Friday last. He was placed in ward No. 7 on the ground floor. On Sunday night at about 11 p.m. he was found missing and on a search being made he was picked up in an unconscious condition from beneath the window. Later on, he regained consciousness and told the Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Thoy, that he was seated on the window when he fell. The deceased had a small wound in the right eye-brow, and abrasions on the chest, back legs and arms, which were all dressed. The spleen was very soft and enlarged about four times the usual size and there was a large tear in it from which bleeding had occurred.

The jury returned a verdict of death from rupture of his enlarged spleen due to his having fallen on the ground floor of St. George's Hospital, apparently by accident according to his own statement and that no other evidence was forthcoming on this point.

VICTIM OF WALL COLLAPSE

On Tuesday, the Coroner concluded inquest touching the death of Poshanna Shivanna, a labourer, who was killed by the fall of a wall on him whilst engaged on the work of its demolition in Dhunji Street on the 30th ultimo under circumstances already reported in these columns.

It appeared that the deceased and three others were removing the debris in the sweeper's passage adjoining a house under demolition when a wall collapsed. Two of the labourers moved away in time, but the deceased was buried under the falling debris and killed on the spot. The fourth man escapes with injuries to his legs.

After hearing evidence the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

On Monday at 11 p.m. in consequence of certain information the police proceeded to Mavji Nathoo's chawl at Haines Road where they found a woman named Sakmibai (25), wife of one Husseinali, hanging by her neck with a rope in the verandah of her room. Her body was removed to the morgue and the police have been making further enquiries.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CALL ON SHARES.

PLAINTIFFS' SUCCESSFUL CLAIM.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt.)

The Tata Power Co. Ltd. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

Bansidhar Durgadulla & another Defendants.

In the above suit, the plaintiffs claimed a sum of 93,000 rupees from the defendants for calls on shares which they held in the plaintiffs' company. The defendants resisted the claim on the ground that they were misled into purchasing these shares on the faith of a misrepresentation in the plaintiffs' prospectus, namely, that 7,000 preference shares and 25,000 ordinary shares had been taken up by the directors, agents and their friends and that only 3,000 preference and 10,000 ordinary shares were available to the public. The defendants also counter-claimed for Rs. 62,000 being the amount they had already paid to the plaintiffs on application and allotment of the shares, and for rectification of the Register of Shareholders.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship gave a judgment decreeing the plaintiffs' claim with costs and dismissing the defendants' counterclaim with costs. A short summary of the judgment stating the grounds on which His Lordship found for the plaintiffs and against the defendants is given below.

In the course of his judgment His Lordship after stating the facts observed that the main contentions between parties were two viz.—whether there was misrepresentation in the prospectus, secondly whether in fact the defendants were misled by those misrepresentations so as to justify their refusing to pay the call money and to claim back monies paid on application and allotment.

As to the alleged misrepresentation it was of the following nature:—

In the prospectus issued by the Company on the 25th of September 1919 there was a statement that 7,000 preference share and 25 thousand ordinary shares were reserved for the directors, agents and friends of the Agency firm and that only 3,000 preference shares and 10,000 ordinary shares were available to the public. With regard to this His Lordship observed that the expression "friends" used in the prospects was wrongly used in so far as some of the persons for whom the shares were so reserved were neither social nor business friends of the directors or agents but were the friends of the friends of the directors and agents. As such therefore they could not be styled 'friends'. Further His Lordship observed that from the lists put in to show what shares were reserved for directors, agents and friends it appeared that only 22,000 and odd ordinary shares and 55,000 odd preference shares were in fact reserved for directors, agents and friends. His Lordship therefore came to the conclusion that in fact there was misrepresentation in the prospectus. The next question there was as to whether the defendants were misled by this misrepresentation. In coming to the conclusion on this point that they were not so misled His Lordship observed that the facts lead to an entirely different conclusion. These facts were that a private circular was issued in July 1919 about the idea to float this Company and it was long before prospectus was issued that the defendant applied for shares. It therefore could not be that they were induced to buy the shares by the representation suit in the prospectus.

The facts showed that when the defendants' attorneys in Calcutta saw the plaint in this suit that they counted the shares given to the directors, agents and friends and it was then that they discovered this loop-hole on which which the defence was based. But in so far as the defendants applied for some shares before the prospectus was out they could not rely on that representation although it might be misleading. Because they never acted on that representation but sometime prior to it.

His Lordship accordingly decreed the plaintiffs' claim with costs and dismissed the counter-claim with costs.

V. J. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

NEW BUILDINGS OPENED

H. E. Sir George Lloyd, the Governor of Bombay declared open the new buildings of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute on Wednesday evening at Matunga before a large and representative gathering.

After the Governor was received by Mr. H. E. Knight, the chairman and trustees of the Board of Management, he was conducted to the platform specially erected for the occasion.

Mr. Knight invited the Governor to open the new buildings and in the course of his speech after tracing the history of the Institute, said:

"That the Institute is now in its new buildings, far finer and better equipped than any similar Institute in India, that it has in these new buildings accommodation for nearly twice the former number of students, and still has to refuse admission to more than half the candidates—this we owe to Your Excellency.

I need not dilate on the further needs of the Institute nor on the work that it does, or the out-turn of students, their courses, or their qualifications, but I would refer to two recent developments that may prove of great importance. One great problem of technical education is to combine practice with theory; for real industrial development one is useless without the other. The Institute has recently undertaken the theoretical technical education of two classes of apprentices who are getting their practical training elsewhere—Railway apprentices of the two great Railways in Bombay, and textile apprentices from the mills of the Bombay Millowners' Association. In view of the great influence which part-time education has exercised on Industry in Western countries, this development will be watched with special interest. The Trustees welcome it particularly as it brings the Institute into still closer relations with the spheres in which many of the students will eventually earn their living.

That the Institute now turns out practical men not afraid of work is the belief of the Trustees—confirmed perhaps by a remark recently made by a visitor. It happened at the time that the students were helping to put up some shafting in the Engineering shop and the visitor complained that he could not distinguish the students from the regular fitters. This I take as one of the highest compliments that could be paid to the Institute.

I would now Sir once more on behalf of the Trustees express their gratitude for Your Excellency's help, and I would ask Your Excellency to declare these new buildings open.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The Governor then declared open the new buildings and said:—

"Mr. Chairman and Trustees of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute,—I value very highly the privilege of participating in this ceremony to-day because it marks a new Chapter—and a Chapter very full of promise—in the history of this Institute, and because that history is one of which the Bombay Presidency may be very proud indeed.

Ever since the Institute was planned and started in 1887 it has held the foremost place in India in the field of technical education: indeed, I make bold to say that there is no other Institute which gives a practical training at all comparable with that given here, and its value has been recognised not only all over India but in England as well.

In the work that is being carried on here we have therefore a valuable Memorial of the fact that Bombay was the pioneer Presidency in the matter of technical education, and that up to the present time it has maintained witnout challenge its foremost position in that field. That is a state of affairs of which we may all be justly proud, and none more justly proud than Sir Dinshaw Wacha, whose foresight and public spirit were largely responsible more than 36 years ago for the inception of the Institute, and who has ever since been devoting a large share of his great energy and his valuable time—in the disinterested manner which is characteristic of him—to the management and supervision of its affairs. His unfailing interest in the Institute and the services he has rendered to it have been of the utmost value towards its success, and I am very glad to have this opportunity of expressing publicly the gratitude which I and my Government, and I am sure the whole public of Bombay, feel towards him for what he has done in this regard.

I am sure that there are many here who will share my feelings when I say that my pleasure in this ceremony to-day is much enhanced by the realisation that the affairs of the Institute have just passed through a very serious crisis, and have emerged safely. Indeed, it is very little more than a year ago that Sir Dinshaw Wacha and Colonel Willis came to me to enlist my sympathy and that of my Government with the plight of the Institute and to ask my assistance in the very serious situation which confronted them. And I vividly remember how anxious their story made me in regard to the future of the Institute. The delay in carrying out the construction of these buildings which we are opening to-day—a delay caused by the upheaval of the Great War—was to some extent responsible for the situation: because in the interval the original estimates of the cost of construction of and removal to these new buildings had been enormously exceeded—exceeded in fact by well over 100 per cent. So that the funds available which it was considered in 1914 would cover the cost of removal, in 1922 were found to be insufficient for the purpose by a sum of roughly 13 to 14 lakhs.

It was also the case that owing to the continued restriction of accommodation, to the necessity or paying charges on the buildings under construction, and also on the old buildings which could not be vacated, the annual expenditure of the Board of the Institute was largely exceeding its income.

UNFRUITFUL URGENT APPEAL.

An urgent appeal had been made for the support of the public in this time of dire need, which I am sorry to say met with absolutely no response; and it was in a situation of so despairing a character, of which the only possible result apppeared to be the closing down of the Institute and the complete and final cessation of its valuable work, that my assistance and that of Government was invited by the Trustees.

We realised at once that such an eventuality would be nothing short of disastrous, and I am glad to say that before the end of last year we were able to find all the money immediately necessary for carrying on the construction of these buildings, which with further financial aid from Government were completed and equipped in the current year. At the same time I took the opportunity of having a careful forecast made of the financial future of the Institute, and I think I may claim that adequate arrangements have been made to ensure that its revenue will more than cover its expenditure at any rate for the next ten years.

And I am confident therefore that to-day's ceremony marks the beginning of a decade of true prosperity for the institute, in which its scope and usefulness will be greatly enlarged. Perhaps one of the most happy and encouraging signs for the future is the excellent work which has been done during the year in spite of all the financial anxiety and stress. The 35th annual report of the Institute gives some very gratifying figures and facts in regard to successes obtained by students, both practical and in the examinations, showing that of the candidates from the Institute who presented themselves for the City and Guilds of London Institute Examination 66 per cent. were successful, this Institute's results thus comparing very favourably with those obtained by other parts of the world.

The report also shows how eager is the demand for the services of students passing out of the Institute, and this is fine evidence of the practical value of the instruction imparted. I am sure, too, that this value should be much enhanced by the theoretical classes which have been started for Railway and Textile apprentices. And I am confident that both the Railway authorities and the Millowners will realise this, and that the Millowners especially will do as much as they possibly can to give material support to an Institute from the existence of which they have undoubtedly derived, and will continue to derive, much advantage.

I was gratified to hear from your Chairman that applications for admission to the Institute are more numerous than ever before, but I confess that I am rather sorry to see how large a proportion belong to one community, and I hope other communities—and particularly I refer to the Mahomedans and to the backward classes—will endeavour to get suitable candidates from among them to come and be trained here in ever increasing numbers.

One important change from old policy we have made, in that we are giving a definite preference both in terms and in admissions to students from this Presidency.

And now I feel that I have detained you quite long enough with my remarks. But I cannot conclude without assuring you, Mr. Chairman and the Trustees and also the Staff of the Institute, of the great importance and value I attach to the work that is being done here. Indeed, so great is my belief in that value that, had I left office next month without having seen this opening ceremony performed, I should have felt that my Government had failed in one of its most important functions. But now I feel there is good ground for hoping that a future as successful as I could possibly wish for it is assured for this Institute in these buildings, which it is now my pleasant duty to declare in due form open."

AWARDS TO STUDENTS.

The Governor then presented awards to the successful students and the gathering dispersed with a vote of thanks to His Excellency for presiding on the occasion.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

Health of Bombay during the week ending 10th November, 1923:—

The total mortality 627 was 30 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 26.72. These figures compare favourably with those for the 45th week of 1922 when the mortality was 703 and death-rate 30.45 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1918-1922) when the average mortality was 857 and death-rate 41.92.

The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 1 and that from diseases of the respiratory system 226 as against 4 and 227 respectively in the preceding week. No notification of influenzal pneumonia was received during the week. Out of the total deaths, 158 were among infants under one year of age; 31 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera and plague were absent during the week. Small-pox caused 9 attacks and 3 deaths.

The number of live-births registered during the week was 500 and compares favourably with that for the 45th week of 1922 when the number was456, and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1918-1922), viz., 437.

TO-DAY'S CORPORATION MEETING.

DISCUSSION ON ADDRESSES TO INCOMING AND OUTGOING GOVERNORS.

A correspondent informs us that at to-day's meeting of the Corporation, discussion on the question of the presentation of an address to the incoming Governor, and also an address to the outgoing Governor, Sir George Lloyd, will take place.

The President of the Corporation, the correspondent adds, has sent a circular to the members of the House, enclosing the draft of the address for the incoming Governor, wherein it is stated that the address is to be given "on behalf of the citizens of Bombay", etc., against which strong objection will be taken by several members, particularly the Nationalist members.

The President has further stated in the circular that he will allow only ten persons in the Municipal Hall at to-day's meeting. This Presidential mandate will undoubtedly be challenged by some members of the House, as the Corporation as a body only, the correspondent adds, has the right of deciding by voting the admission and the number of visitors into the hall.

Citizens who are interested in these important discussions should not fail to muster strong at the meeting and assert their rights.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTTE

DEPUTY ACCOUNTANT'S PAY.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday, the 14th November, at 3-30 p.m. (B. T.), Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner in which it was stated that the Chief Engineer to the Bombay Improvement Trust disputed the payment of the bill for water supply for the period from 1st April 1922 to 30th September 1922, preferred at the increased rate of annas 12 per 1,000 gallons sanctioned by the Standing Committee under their resolution of 5th July, 1922, on the ground that the water, from the metered connection allowed for the Portable Steam Engine was used for drinking purposes by the coolies employed on the works and also for road construction works, and water so consumed was not chargeable at the rate of annas 12 per 1,000 gallons. The Bombay Improvement Trust were charged for water supplied to the Portable Steam Engine for stone crusher at premises street No. 41 Parel Government Gate Road at the trade rate of annas 7 and pies 9 per 1,000 gallons and the bills were paid at that rate up to 31st March 1922. The Commissioner now requested the sanction of the Standing Committee to the water supplied to this plant being also charged at the same rate, i.e., annas 4 per 1,000 gallons.

After some discussion, it was decided to charge annas 8 per 1,000 gallons for water supplied to the plant.

DEPUTY ACCOUNTANT'S ALLOWANCE.

The Committee next considered a letter from the Commissioner requesting the sanction of the Committee and the Corporation to the grant of a personal allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem to Mr. M. R. Tambe from the date of his reversion to the post of Deputy Accountant. It was stated that Mr. W. E. Waite, Chief Accountant returned from leave on Friday the 26th October and Mr. R. M. Tambe had, in consequence, reverted to the post of Deputy Accountant. "The pay of this post is Rs. 700—50—1,000 and this pay is, considering the responsibilities involved entirely inadequate. The pay of the Deputy Accountant to the Port Trust is Rs. 1,000—75—1,450 and recent experience has shown that candidates suitable for such an appointment cannot be recruited under an initial pay of Rs. 1,000 per month. Mr. Tambe has done exceedingly well in coping with the responsibilities of Acting Chief Accountant for a period of 6 months, especially in view of the fact that he was not provided with additional Deputy Accountant, the necessity for whose appointment was pointed out in my letter under reference. I am still of opinion that such an appointment will be necessary in the near future and propose at a later date to bring the matter once more before the Standing Committee and Corporation. Eventually without doubt the scheduled pay of the appointments both of Chief Accountant and Deputy Accountant, will have to be revised, but in the meantime it is obviously appropriate that Mr. Tambe should be adequately remunerated so as not to draw less than the Test Audit Officer Mr. Bird who has been appointed on a pay of Rs. 1,000 for a period of five years. Mr. Tambe's substantive pay is Rs. 800 with effect from the 1st April 1923."

...Mr. Tairsee objected to the way in which the proposal had been put forward by the Commissioner. He was not opposed to the increment of Mr. Tambe's pay on its own merits but he objected to any increment in the shape of personal allowance on the ground "that Mr. Tambe should not draw less than Mr. Bird, the Test Audit Officer, who was drawing Rs. 1,000 per mensem." In his opinion it was not relevant to drag in the name of Mr. Bird at all.

The matter was eventually referred to the Budget Committee for consideration.

IN AID OF RELIEF FUNDS.

A CHARITY PERFORMANCE.

On Tuesday night, the members of the Bengal Club (Parel) staged at Baliwalla's Grand Theatre the well-known Bengali play "Hariraj" (in five acts) by Amarendra Nath Dutt, the renowned actor-dramatist of Bengal, in aid of the Kanara, Kolaba and Behar Flood Relief Funds. The play is based on the Shakespearean tragedy "Hamlet." Barring the introduction of a couple of new characters such as Surama and Dadhimukh, the main plot, was almost intact. The scene of the play is Kashmere instead of Denmark as in "Hamlet." On the whole, the performance proved a great success both from the dramatic and financial point of view. For an amateur play, the acting and singing were of a fairly high order. All the characters were cleverly handled. Special mention may however be made of Hariraj (Hamlet), Jayakar (Polonius), Kalhan (Horatius) and Aruna (Ophelia) which parts were creditably performed by Messrs. Robin Dass, Niranjan Mukherjee, J. B. Sinha and Satish Roy respectively.

As usual Mr. J. C. Maitra of the Khulna and Bengal Flood Relief Funds fame, was the main factor in organising this show which proved a tremendous success considering the little time the members had at their disposal.

At the end of the fourth act, he thanked all those who had helped him to make the performance a success in every way. He was glad that the Bengali community in Bombay had risen to the occasion and helped the relief funds considerably. He announced that the proceeds were expected to be about a thousand rupees.

THE ALI BROTHERS.

ARRIVING IN BOMBAY ON SATURDAY.

According to a telegram received by the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, from Maulana Shaukat Ali from Amritsar, the Maulana with his mother and Maulana Mahomed Ali are due to arrive at Victoria Terminus by the Punjab Mail on Saturday the 17th instant at 5 p.m.

The following is the text of the telegram referred to above:—

"To Osman Sobani, c/o "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.

Arriving seventeenth afternoon by Punjab Mail Victoria Terminus with mother, and brother.—

SHAUKAT ALI."

ABOLITION OF BORSAD MUNICIPALITY.

GOVT. PRESS NOTE.

The Director of Information writes:—

The administration of municipal affairs in Borsad in the Kaira District has for some time been extremely unsatisfactory with the result that the Municipality is now on the verge of bankruptcy in Press Note No. 3940-A, dated the 17th April 1923, the circumstances which contributed to this state of affairs were set forth in detail and the Municipality and the people were warned that unless by the 1st September 1923 adequate steps were taken to put the administration in proper order and to make the income of the Municipality equal to the expenditure, Government would be constrained to abolish the Municipality. Government however regret to find that since the issue of the Press Note the condition of the Municipality has gone from bad to worse and that, far from taking any definite steps to remedy the defects in the administration which were pointed out, the Municipality has merely put forward wholly inadequate excuses for its past mismanagement. This will be clear from the instances cited below:—

(a) The major source of the income of the Municipality is the house tax. The arrears of this tax at the end of 1921-22 amounted to Rs. 1,223 and the net demand for 1922-23 to Rs. 14,161. Out of the aggregate amount of Rs. 15,384 thus outstanding, the Municipality collected only Rs. 8,342. Thus the arrears at the end of the year were Rs. 7,042 almost 50 per cent. of the year's demand and exceeding the total arrears of the previous 5 years. Further, out of these arrears of Rs. 7,042 a sum of Rs. 1,593 only was collected up to 1st August 1923; while out of the current year's demand of Rs. 14,202 a sum of Rs. 1,144 only was collected up to that date. The Municipality has thus not only failed after the public warning given to it, to take prompt and effective measures to expedite the collection of its taxes but has on the contrary allowed the arrears to multiply. The attitude of the taxpayers has to some extent contributed to this result but the blame must rest primarily on the Municipality.

(b) The levy of sanitary cess was suggested to the Municipality by the Collector in May 1922 as a fair tax and a means of preventing the impending financial crisis. In spite of the warning conveyed by Government the Municipality has taken no steps to levy it. It has thus failed in its clear duty in this respect.

(c) Though the Municipality received from the Sanitary Board a grant-in-aid of Rs. 5,177 for the construction of latrines as far back as 1919, it has not only not utilised it but has obstinately refused to refund it in spite of repeated demands and in spite of its proved inability to utilize the amount.

(d) The delay in the payment of the wages of the ordinary staff, which is explained by the Municipality to be due to lack of funds, can scarcely be condoned in view of the reprehensible delay in the collection of taxes. No explanation is forthcoming from the Municipality of its refusal to pay the teachers in its employ even at the old rates of pay or to avail itself of the advance grant offered by Government to enable it to make payment according to the revised rates.

(e) No explanation of the patent illegality involved in incurring without sanction an expenditure of Rs. 64 for presenting an address of welcome to Mrs. Gandhi and Gopaldas Ambaidas is offered by the Municipality beyond an evasive statement that the expenditure was small and could not embarass the Municipality.

(2) It is evident that the Municipality has in spite of the public warning conveyed to it refused to set its house in order or to make an honest effort to balance its income and expenditure. Government can only conclude that the people and their representatives on the Municipality have neither the capacity nor the desire for local self-Government and that they do not care for the public services, amenities and comforts provided by a Municipality. In the circumstances the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) are constrained to take the extreme step of abolishing the Municipality altogether.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

Jutes—Owing to the absence of outside support and quieter and quieter Hessian market this section showed a slight decline on yesterday's prices. Gunis ruled quiet at fully yesterday's rates. Cotton market improved owing to better yarn reports the feature being a demand for Agra United, Dunbar and Kesoram. In miscellaneous there was only a small turnover with a continued enquiry for Indian Iron and Steel. Prices of teas are fully maintained. Government securities quieter on Bombay selling orders.

The following were the closing quotations: Government Securities—3½ per cent Government paper 63/10 s l; 5 per cent loan 1945-55, 96 s l; Railways—Arrah Sasaram Light Railways 63; Bankura Damodar River Railway 60; Arjeeling Himalayan Railway pref 78 s l; Howrah Sheakhala Light Railway 84; Cotton—Agra United 3/1; Dunbar 170; Dunbar pref 148; Kesoram 5; Jutes Auckland 138 s l; Barnagore 123; Belvedere 413; Birla 6/11; Budge Budge 403/8 s l; Caledonian 440; Cheviot 225; Clive 25/2; Delta 412; Gondalpara 572; Howrah 32/2 xd; Kamarhatty 452/8 s l; Kanknarrah 371; Kelvin 596; Kinnison 558/8; Lanedowne 227 s l; Lawrence 425; Naihati 338; National 257; New Central 448; Northbrook 40 s l; Orient 177; Presidency Mills 5/11; Reliance 39 s l xd; Standard pref 92; Union 277 s l; Waverley 8/6; Coals—Bansra 14; Bengal 670; Bengal Nagpur 70; Bilbera 5/4; Bhutanbararee 28/8; East Indian 35 o l; Ghusick and Muslia 21; Gopalichuck 13; Nazira 10; Neetooria 1/14; Samla and Kendra 14/12; Seetarampore 14/4; South Karanpura 10/12; Talchan 6/13; Miscellaneous—Frank Ross 4/14; Lever Bros pref 7/8; Bengal Telephone pref 10; Britannia Engineering 5; Indian Iron and Steel 34; Marshals India ld 6 s l; B I Corporation ordy 6/4 s o l; Commercial properties 4/2 disc; Anglo-Oriental Navigation 17/6 s l; Indian General Steam Navigation ordy 105; Tea Companies—Banarhat pref 100 s o l; Bhatiaura 66; Bishnauth 27/12 xd; Doolabat 28/8 s l; Duffleghur 12/12; Hasimara 60/8; Killing Valley 45; New Samanbagh 422/8 s l; North-Western Cachar 405 xd; Oodalrah 181; Sapoi 194; Seajuli 49 xd; Tirrihannah 22; Tukvar 26 xd.

Exchange—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling four and thirteen sixteenth pence and demand one shilling four and twenty-seven thirtysecond pence.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

ARABIA
AND THE
KHILAFAT

The "Bombay Chronicle" has arranged to publish a series of special articles on this question which under the name of "Jeziratul-Arab" has become momentous to the Indian public. The first instalment will appear on November 16th. The articles are from the pen of an acknowledge expert on the subject and will deal with the political problem of the Arabs, in its relation to the Muslim world and to the British Empire.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1923.
615th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

GENERAL ELECTION IN ENGLAND.

The decision of the Premier to dissolve Parliament immediately will come as a surprise to most people in Great Britain and the Empire, though Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues have been preparing the ground for the announcement ever since they committed themselves to the revival of the Protectionist policy. It is difficult to say what an appeal to the country on such an issue at the present juncture may entail. Mr. Baldwin, however, as was to be expected, has acted in the most honourable and constitutional manner. As he says, the fate of his Government not to speak of his Party, will be really cast into the balance as a result of his decision but he has no alternative after his open espousal of Protection at the Imperial Economic Conference. The election will be watched with the keenest interest in India, as India's fate is bound up to a very large extent with the see-saw of British political life. Every thinking Indian must desire the success of the Labour Party. India stands to gain nothing, but to lose a good deal from the continuance of the present Conservative Ministry in power. But it must be remembered, in forecasting the result of a general election that many people who were once convinced Free Traders have changed their views in recognition of the changed position of England in relation to world commerce since the war; and due allowance must be made for the prestige attaching in the public mind to the singularly upright personality of Mr. Baldwin. Whether the present Ministry remains in power or not, a fresh election is always welcome in India as it gives the friends of India—who are mostly in the Liberal and Labour ranks—an opportunity of asserting themselves.

THE LIBERAL ROUT.

The rout of the Liberal Party (so-called) in the election to the local Legislative Council, which is now an accomplished fact, will not occasion any tears in any quarters save those which have been hugging the delusion that the Western Indian Liberal Association was the repository of all wisdom, sanity, patriotism and statesmanship. To those who knew how loosely the heterogeneous parts of that body held together, the rout could cause no surprise. The Liberal Party had no creed save that of crying down and resisting all attempts at progress made by those who had the temerity to differ from its high-priests. They knew no political methods save the long worn-out and utterly discredited devices of "praying, petitioning and protesting". If anybody suggested any other, they were cried down as advocates of "revolution," "anarchy" and all such horrible catastrophes. They were satisfied with the smallest crumbs that fell from the table of the bureaucracy and they magnified these into something for which the whole nation ought to feel profoundly thankful. It is no wonder that such a "fishy" creed attracted a nondescript crowd of political bankrupts, whose sole bond of cohesion was self-interest. Of course, there were exceptions but exceeding rare. Anyone was welcomed into the organisation, so long as he did not coquet with the Congress. But at the first bout with the youthful Swaraj Party, the Liberal Party has completely gone under. If there was little vitality in the Party before, there will be hardly any left after the present knock-out blow. The lesson of the rout will not, we hope, be lost upon the public. The "Liberalism" for which the Party stood was a caricature of the high principles connoted by the word in the English language. In their hands, it had become a synonym for opportunism and ineptitude. If from the ashes of the present Party, a truly Liberal Party emerges, seeking to work for the salvation of the country thrugh the councils, we shall not be sorry. But then such a party will be hardly distinguishable from the present Swaraj Party. The raison d'etre of the Liberal Party, therefore, disappears.

TURKISH RED CRESCENT.

Every week for some time past we have been receiving the report of the work of The Turkish Red Crescent. We have now to hand the special report of the year's work (1921-1922), which was presented at the Eleventh International Conference of the Red Cross at Geneva, when it met in August 1923. The change of name from "Ottoman" Red Crescent to "Turkish" Red Crescent was due to the following circumstances:

"The brusque occupation of Smyrna and the Greek invasion obliged us rapidly to extend our activities to these western provinces which from hence forward had to submit to treatment incompatible with the most elementary notions of humanity. In a few days more than a hundred thousand of their inhabitants, flying from death, and abandoning all that they possessed, took refuge in the interior. They then began to group themselves into national forces to repel the invaders; at first they were in isolated bands, but soon their profound enthusiasm developed into a regular national independent Government in Asia Minor, which limited the power of the exSultan practically to Constantinople which was occupied by the Allied Powers. All communications between the capital and Anatolia were interrupted, which made things very difficult for our Society whose headquarters were in Constantinople. And, more than that, the ex-Sultan, considering the national armies as rebels, raised an army to suppress them, which he sent to Ismid. So our Society found itself in a most difficult situation. Its task was to furnish personnel and sanitary materials to the Anatolian armies; to face the situation created by the fight between the two Governments and the invasion of the littoral of the Marmora by the Greeks; and to provide for the needs of the refugees who were entering Constantinople by the thousand. Before founding new organisations it was necessary to ensure the regular functioning of the sanitary and relief centres already established in Anatolia, and of the Committees and Sub-Committees organized in the country towns of the interior—to procure and send to them all necessaries, in spite of the serious breakdown of means of communication; and, in short, to solve the problem of securing the unity of the Red Crescent organisation in a country divided into two parts. Therefore, we transferred the Delegation which he had installed at Eski Shehi under the direction of two members of our Central Committee, and the Depot which had been established for procuring and expediting the necessary material and the cereals which we cultivated in the most prosperous parts of Anatolia, to Angora, the seat of the National Government. For three years our Central Committee has worked in accordance with the method then adopted. It has assured the finding and sending off of all the necessary material for the Red Crescent establishments in Anatolia, and, through its Angora delegation, it has constantly directed and inspected the work of all its centres."

The services rendered by the Red Crescent during the years 1921 and 1922 may be summarized as follows:-

1. Creation of hospitals, convalescent homes, and dispensaries for wounded and sick soldiers; transport services for them, and services for the distribution of tea to the wounded and sick.

2. Gifts of objects and material to the Army Medical Service. The provision of sanitary personnel, and transport of sanitary material.

3. Organization of relief for emigrants, refugees and destitute people. Institution of dispensaries in the large towns.

4. Aid to soldiers' families.

5. Construction of dwellings for the homeless in the devastated areas.

6. Services rendered personally by the Committees and Sub-Committees.

7. Assistance to prisoners. Information to prisoners' friends etc.

The account of the work of each Relief Centre or Mission is given in detail even to the number of different garments distributed, and it must give satisfaction to those who generously subscribed to the Society see how carefully and wisely their money has been expended.

In June 1923 a mission sent by the International Committee of the Red Cross, inspected the Greek prisoners' camps in Anatolia—and in the course of their report we read that these prisoners are attached to unarmed battalions of Turkish soldiers who are engaged in public work, such as construction of roads, railway lines etc. These soldiers did not receive any wages or uniform (unless called to the front) but they received food. The Greek prisoners had the same; in many places they all fed in common. The prisoners did not receive pay, but were well-clothed and well-shed. Nowhere were the prisoners relegated behind barbed wire. They lived in houses in the town or under tents in the neighbourhood of towns. Each prisoner in the towns had the use of a clean bed with a blanket and a cloak. Nowhere had the Mission any reason to criticize the lodging, clothing or food of the prisoners. The prisoners themselves made no complaints upon the subject. The relations between the Turkish officers who controlled the camps and the prisoners were good. In the hospitals no difference was made between the Turkish and Greek soldiers, except that the mission always found the latter in the beds and the former on mattresses on the floor! The report on each prison camp is the same—good treatment, and good feeling prevailed between the Turks and Greeks. Altogether the report of the work of the Turkish Red Crescent is good reading as showing to what heights of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty human nature can rise in an emergency.

Notes of the Day.

Sapru and Alwar.

Dr. Sapru's attack on the Maharaja of Alwar will, we have no doubt, lead to some rubbing of the eyes in official and non-official circles which, during the past few weeks, have been lost in admiration of the wonderful achievements of the two Indian delegates to the Imperial Conference. Only two days ago the Secretary of State for India described the Ruler of Alwar as the most impressive figure in the Conference. Looking to the variegated and richly jewelled dress of the Maharaja, the impression he made on his drably costumed colleagues of the Conference must, no doubt, have been lasting. Also the poetic and imaginative flights with which the Maharaja delighted his audience must have impressed them as few other things that transpired during the Conference could have done. The pity of it, however, was that the Maharaja took himself more seriously than the circumstances warranted and he appears to have imagined himself to be a "pillar of the Empire" like General Smuts and other "pillars" gathered round him. But, alas! for the Maharaja's glorious dream! It has been rudely disturbed by his temporary comrade, who seems to have kept his head on his shoulders in spite of the showers of fulsome eulogy poured on it. When the Maharaja has been trying his best to figure as a great democrat, if not a humanitarian, to be told by his own colleague that he is but a petty autocrat, is the unkindest cut of all. One wonders how the Premier and Lord Peel, who could not find words of praise enough to lavish on the Maharaja's eloquent speech, will view Dr. Sapru's outspoken criticism of his colleague's utterances. Our contemporary, "New India" which chid us for belittling the Maharaja's achievements, must be not a little puzzled by the present, unexpected development. If, on Dr. Sapru's own showing, what we were taught to believe to be a brilliant achievement of his colleague turns out to be but a questionable performance, can Dr. Sapru's own "achievement" pass without scrutiny?

Is it Necessary?

The Municipal Corporation have decided to purchase a plot of land from Government for building a bungalow for the Municipal Commissioner, at a cost of about half a lakh of rupees. Some members evidently think that after purchasing the plot all that the Corporation has to do is to sit quietly doing nothing, and if a purchaser comes forward, to dispose of the land at a profit and pocket the sum. It must be remembered that the plot has been sold to the Corporation on the distinct understanding that it will be utilised for the Commissioner's use, and there can be no question but that in due course the rate-payers of Bombay will have to pay a lakh or two for building the house. It is absurd to think that any Municipal Commissioner can or will pay a rent which will bring the Corporation a return of six per cent or more on its investment. Even if the Corporation spend another lakh of rupees on a bungalow, it will never be possible for it to get six per cent. on the capital cost. Where then is the necessity for building a fine house for such a highly paid officer? No doubt, every man living in this congested city would like to have a fine house at a moderate rent, and the Municipal Commissioner is no exception to the rule. The Corporation has got an army of servants, most of them getting very low wages, and none of them getting Rs. 3,000 which the Commissioner draws, and it is the Corporation's duty to build houses first for its less fortunate employees. It seems unfortunate, that Nationalists could be found in the Corporation to support the scheme.

Medical Aid for Women.

The annual report of the National Association for supplying Medical Aid by women in India shows steady progress, but for such a vast country as India it is still inadequate. As the report itself admits, there are large areas still unprovided with medical relief by women. Yet, "except in a few of the large centres, women attend general hospitals little, and very seldom for childbirth and the diseases arising from it." The results of this are seen in the "large excesses" of deaths among women at the child-bearing age, "pointing to a high mortality at the time of childbirth, while the infant mortality is among the highest recorded in the different countries of the world." This is serious enough and yet only spasmodic efforts have been made by the Government to improve these unfortunate conditions. The report says that the needs of the country are a larger number of hospitals staffed by women, a far larger supply of Indian women doctors for hospital and private work, more opportunity of post-graduate work to keep up the standard of professional knowledge, training schools for nurses and midwives, a constant supply of women doctors and more funds. As Indian women advance in education, there is no doubt that they will join this noble profession in order to help their sisters, but for that purpose Indian women doctors have to be given greater opportunities. From the list of members in the Women's Medical Service, it does not appear that Indian women have been given equal opportunities with European women, and unless this state of things is remedied it is useless to express mere pious hopes. In large cities there are enough women doctors and if they are given adequate opportunities and emoluments, more women are sure to be forthcoming. But like other services this one is also dominated by the European element. There are at present in India 145 hospitals staffed by women; 400 women practitioners and 436 women medical students. These are disappointingly small numbers, but there are hopeful signs that the number is growing. Indian men are shy of professional service and their backwardness in education is a great handicap to them. The greater the reason, therefore, that they should be encouraged, and encouragement can only be given by providing greater facilities for medical education and by offering increased appointments to properly qualified women doctors.

Collapse of the Democratic Party.

Now that the collapse of the "Democratic Party" in the Legislative Assembly has become a *fait accompli*, the "Pioneer," which used to pat it occasionally on the back in appreciation of its sobriety of views and public spirit, has suddenly discovered that it was "notoriously, a party more in name than in reality." It does not appear to regret the failure of the last leader of the Party, Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar, in the elections; on the other hand, it avails itself of the opportunity to pour a shovelful of live coals on the head of the fallen leader. It recalls the fact that Mr. Ayyar was a strong champion of the cause of the Non-cooperators and remarks that "some of his speeches and resolutions plainly suggested that he might have been more comfortable in the khaddar shamiana of the Congress than in the white stucco buildings at Delhi or Simla." The journal also remembers the fact that he had unsuccessfully moved a resolution for the release of Mahatma Gandhi and other "politicals." The "Pioneer" evidently has little love either for the "Liberal" or Radical in Indian politics, but given the choice between the two, it would seem to prefer the latter, who calls the spade a spade and has no faith in shilly-shallying. The defeat of Mr. Ayyar, looking to the esteem in which he is generally held in the Southern Presidency by reason of his past services on the Bench, is no doubt surprising, but he had the misfortune to be matched against such a redoubtable Swarajist leader as Mr. A Rangaswami Iyengar, Editor of the "Swadeshamitram." Mr. Iyengar's popularity with the constituency can be seen from the fact that he polled 5413 votes, whereas Mr. Ayyar could secure only 2,838 votes. Mr. Ayyar's defeat, like the defeat of so many of his fellow-Liberals all over the country, conveys a lesson which the rank and file of the Liberal Party would do well to take to heart.

HINDUS UNDER MUSLIM RULE.'

BY DR. SYUD MAHMUD.

VII.*

Of all the innumerable problems pertaining to the Muslim rule in India there is none more interesting or important than their treatment of the Hindus. Also, it is a question which appeals with very peculiar force to the present-day historian of Mahomedan India, because the subject has, through a variety of reasons, suffered grievously at the hands of the chroniclers who have tackled Muslim administration in the past. Indeed, the majority of the histories of the period—whether by native or European authors—are singularly delusive on this particular point, and the cumulative effect of this lapse can only be regarded as extremely lamentable not only because the cause of historical accuracy is involved in it and may be said to have been jeopardised, but also because the failure in question has served to obscure one of the most important historical issues which has a bearing on the political future of India. It may be desirable briefly to examine the cause of the historical lapse to which we have referred. A considerable portion of contemporary history which has come down to us was the product, as we know, of Mohomedan writes. It was unfortunate that some of them, who were otherwise able and trustworthy, were given to religious fanaticism, and permitted their prejudices against the Hindus to colour and intrude on their chronicles at the expense of historical veracity. Most of the historians have left a complete record of wars and conquests but have lamentably neglected to write the economic conditions of the country, social life of the people, the relation of Hindus and Mussalmans etc. They probably thought it unnecessary to chronicle these things. Therefore one does not find them collected in any one book. One has to wade through these histories carefully to discover such materials. Once I was reading about a King of Adilshahi family of Bijapur. I wanted to find out whether the Hindus had any share in the administration of his Kingdom. There was no mention of any Hindu name amongst the state officials. But in the description of a battle I read that there was a huge conspiracy against the King in which sixty Muslims and forty Hindus, state officials of high rank, were implicated. This one sentence showed that Hindus were also employed in large numbers to function high state duties. The Historians might have considered these things as apparent and therefore unnecessary of being recorded. During the Moghul period this was removed to a certain degree. Abul Fazl has indeed rendered a great service to this country by writing Ain-Akbari.

The European writers on the subject might have been expected to give a clear and true version of the treatment of their "subject races" by the Muslims, seeing that no question of religious prejudice could or should have arisen in their case to warp their judgment, but, unfortunately, in the majority of cases they are found to be no less misleading—though through other causes—than the bigoted Mahomedan chroniclers. It may be that owing to a want of knowledge of the native languages and, what is more important still, lacking an insight into native temperament, they were led into a confusion of ideas on this subject. They do not appear to have clearly differentiated the occasional, even if severe, oppression of the Hindus by isolated bigoted monarchs, from the general relations, political and social, that subsisted between the two communities for over seven hundred years, and have thus misrepresented the political status of the Hindus under the Mohamedans Empire.

The occasional and local instances they have cited of the Hindus of a particular place or province being molested or maltreated by the Crown or its officials are indications in my opinion of individual outbursts, either inspiried by religious fanaticism or the lust of of gold, rather than of the settled policy of the Muslim, or the permanent political inferiority of the Hindu under his sovereignty.

The whole history of Arab conquests, as we know, abounds with instances where the Arab conquerors not only allowed full religious liberty to those whom they subjugated; but, once subdued, they treated them on an equal footing with the Mussalmans and themselves adopted as far as possible, the social customs and manners of the people of the country. In the face of these facts, and many others besides as, for instance, the unrestricted freedom of study and opportunity accorded to all irrespective of class and creed by the Muslim Universities of Andalusia, one feels amazed at the gross and extensive misrepresentation of Islam on this score with which many important sections of European literature are filled a lamentable legacy of the *odium theologicum* of past days.

"Mahmud of Ghazni was not, says Elphinston, unwilling to acquire a reputation for piety, to cloak his avarice, by the destruction of a few idols; but he never even pretended to a desire to propagate the religion which he professed." Nor did the Emperors who succeeded him in India differ from him in this respect. M. Gaein de Tassy says "that Mahomedanism in India was essentially a tolerant religion."

That in spite of the precepts of Islam some of its followers should have been guilty of deviations from them is, of course, regrettable in the extreme; at the same time time it was a type of dereliction of duty, and of defiance of religious injunction and sanction, which is not confined to the Islamites.

And the Mahomedan delinquents in India appear to have this added extenuation—justification for the occasional excesses to which we have referred there could be none—that, in view of the ethical standards of the time and the prevailing practices of their contemporaries, they might easily have run into far worse transgressions against the laws of God and man than they did. The delinquencies, as a matter of fact, compare

(Continued on page 9.)

AN EMPIRE MENACE.

DR. SAPRU ON GEN. SMUTS' ATTITUDE.

CONFERENCE RESULTS REVIEWED.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is leaving for India on Thursday and is joining the "Macedonia" at Marseilles. Interviewed by Reuter on the results of his work at the Conference, he said all the Dominions except South Africa agreed to give effect to the resolution of 1921 while His Majesty's Government similarly agreed with regard to Crown Colonies. In spite of repeated interviews, however, he failed completely with General Smuts who, excepting during a very brief period, was adamant through out the conversations. He expressed the opinion that General Smuts heaped insult on the Government of India and though he stood forth as the champion of unity of the Empire, he had done more harm thereto than to India. Dr. Sapru was willing to make full allowance for Party politics in South Africa but thought it was his (General Smuts') duty as a leader and a statesman to guide and control public opinion and not merely to succumb thereto As regards the future, said Dr. Sapru, he had every reason to believe that the Government of India was alive to the urgency of the situation. He could not see how they could possibly refuse to associate themselves entirely with Indian sentiment on this question. The people of India were not going to accept the sophisticated arguments of General Smuts. He was afraid there would be tremendous feeling in India. It was clear that the policy of General Smuts was going to lead to very serious results.

THE TEST OF EMPIRE.

Proceeding Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said India might not be self-governing yet, but it was much stronger and united than a few years ago. It was clear there was not going to be peace between two units of the Empire. He fore saw, that however independent South Africa might be, a stage would be reached at no distant date when the question would cease to be a question of domestic policy and become a grave question of foreign policy. The English nation scarcely realised the reailty of the situation in South Africa but he had little doubt that those who honestly believed in a United Empire would sooner or later realise it. General Smuts would possibly even then defy all contrary public opinion, English and Indian, but, if so, he would furnish a curious comment upon his own conduct as the champion of a United Empire and a harbinger of the peace of the world. He concluded by expressing gratification at the attitude of other Dominion Premiers and the Colonial Office's treatment to him with regard to Kenya where the door had been reopened. He also received the greatest support from Lord Peel, Lord Reading and other statesmen whom he desired publicly to thank.—Reuter.

THE COLOUR BAR IN AFRICA.

AN IMPORTANT RULING.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Pretoria.—An important decision declaring the colour bar repugnant to the general law of the land was delivered at the Supreme Court arising from an application of the Attorney General for a ruling in the case of a Mine manager charged with contravening the mining regulations by permitting a native to take charge of a locomotive. Justice Krause presiding laid down that there was no justification for differentiation and, where express statutory provision was absent, it was dangerous to hold that the Governor-General had power to make such regulations.—Reuter.

EAST AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT

A SIX MILLION LOAN.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Nairobi.—It is semi-officially stated that the Governments of Uganda and Kenya contemplate shortly floating a joint loan of six million sterling for the purpose of extending the new Usingishu railway line at present being constructed from Turbo. The present destination of the line is Jinja thus opening up a valuable cotton country also, further the port development at Kilindini and other railway improvements, particularly relaying of the present main line where needed.

The new construction Bill has been postponed till December owing to the desire of the Secretary of State to confer with the India Office on the Immigration Bill.—Reuter.

INDIANS IN AUSTRALIA.

CONDITIONS FAVOURABLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

Dr. S. K. Datta of the Calcutta Y. M. C. A. who has recently returned from six months' tour in Australasia undertaken under the auspices of Student Christian movement, gave a favourable account of the treatment of Indians in those parts in an address before the Calcutta Rotary Club to-day. There was, he said, no objection to Indians as such and students at the Universities in Australia were well received. Australia presented them with favourable opportunities for study, especially in medicine and engineering.

Referring to Fiji he said it was almost impossible for Indians settled there to return to India and few wished to do so. They considered that their conditions at present were not so good as under indentures, but they felt that their *izzat* had been saved by the abolition. Dr. Datta advocated their remaining in Fiji where they were farming successfully and would probably form the majority of the population within forty years' time, but he considered that their position should be improved in such directions as education, land tenure and medical relief.

PARLIAMENT'S LAST SESSION.

DISSOLUTION ON 16TH

GENERAL ELECTION ON DEC. 6TH.

LIBERALS RE-UNITED.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 13 14.

Parliament will be dissolved next Friday. Mr. Baldwin made this announcement this afternoon when the House of Commons resumed the session which was adjourned in August. The Premier said he had reached certain definite conclusions regarding the question of unemployment. He was so convinced that these conclusions were right that he could not undertake to remain in his present position and attempt to steer the country through the winter of 1924-1925 unless he were released from the pledge given a year ago by Mr. Bonar Law namely, that there should be no fundamental change in the fiscal arrangements of the country. It seemed to him that his only course as an honest man was to place his views before the country and take his chance. It was essential that the general election which was necessary should be taken in such time, that, if the country decided to release him from Mr. Bonar Law's pledge and give him a mandate, he could incorporate in next year's budget measures which he believed to be necessary. The general election was also always a disturbing element. Therefore, he had felt it to be his duty to dissolve Parliament at the earliest possible moment.

It follows automatically from the Premier's announcement that Parliament will be dissolved next Friday, that the general election will be held on Thursday, December 6th. The first developments in the electoral campaign is the announcement that reunion has been achieved between the Lloyd George and Asquith wings of the Liberal Party. It is officially stated that Mr. Lloyd George accompanied by Sir Alfred Mond met Mr. Asquith and Sir John Simon in Conference and arrangements were made for a joint united campaign of all the Liberals.

In the House of Commons now being dissolved, the Conservatives have a majority of seventy-three over all other parties. The constitution of the House is as follows:—

Conservatives—342.
Labour—144.
Asquith Liberals—59.
Lloyd George or National Liberals—59
Other parties—7.
Vacant seats—4.
Total—615.

For those 615 seats about 1,350 candidates will be in the field including about 30 women. The Conservative and Liberal parties will each nominate about 480 candidates and the Labour party about 390. In the election campaign, women's vote will undoubtedly be more keenly sought by all parties than it has yet been. As the main issues are unemployment and protection, women will be called upon for the first time to decide on questions which are of real domestic interest.

TRIBUTES TO MR. BONAR LAW.

Striking tributes were paid in the House of Commons to-day to the late Mr. Bonar Law by the leaders of all parties. Mr. Baldwin eulogised his services to the State. He said Mr. Bonar Law gave his life for his country just as much as if he had fallen in the Great War. He probably never recovered from the loss of his wife and from the loss of his two boys during the war he certainly never recovered. No matter how hard his work was, he never complained. He had few illusions and was of critical temperament, yet he (Mr. Baldwin) never heard him say a single bitter, unkind or unfair word. He was a most lovable, elusive and winsome personality.—B. O. W.

LABOUR VOTE OF CENSURE.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Interest in the political situation was shown by crowds in the vicinity of Parliament and excitement in the House of Commons. The Benches, gangways and galleries, including the new Dominions galleries which have been put in for the overseas representatives, were crowded with members and visitors eager to know the Government plans. When Sir William Joynson Hicks asked that the question should be repeated on Thursday, there were cries of "quite, we shan't be here".

Members began to arrive at six in the morning for the opening of Parliament which was merely a prelude to dissolution. The absence of a definite statement of the Government's Protectionist programme has caused uncertainty in party orientation. The former Coalitionists, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Sir Robert Horne and Lord Birkenhead have all endorsed Mr. Baldwin's fiscal policy, while Mr. Lloyd George's pronouncement in favour of Free Trade is expected to lead to a reunion of the Liberals. The members are united on the slogan, "Tariff reform versus Labour Party programme" and are confident of greatly increasing their representation.—Reuter.

Mr. Baldwin, entering, received prolonged Ministerial cheering and Mr. Will Thorne and other Labour members are reported to have cried "Cheer on December 6th". Ministerialists warmly welcomed both the Chamberlains, while Messrs. Asquith and Lloyd George were given an ovation by their parties.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald asked Mr. Baldwin to give the House time to discuss his (Mr. Macdonald's) resolution condemning the Government's failure to deal adequately with unemployment and the European situation and Mr. Baldwin's declaration that the Government proposed to establish a system of tariffs as the sole cure for unemployment. After tributes to Mr. Bonar Law had been paid by Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Asquith, the Premier announced the dissolution would probably take place on Friday and discussion on the Labour vote of censure on Thursday. This would mean an election on December 6th.

PREMIER'S UNEMPLOYMENT MEASURES.

The Premier said he was convinced his conclusions with regard to unemployment were right. It was impossible to remain and attempt to steer the country through the winter of 1924-5 unless he was allowed to use the instrument which Mr. Bonar Law's pledge precluded him from using. It had been urgent to try and avoid that pledge, but he had little skill in finding ways round (cheers). The only course for an honest man was to submit his views to the country and take his chance. An election was always disturbing and should be held as speedily as possible to enable him, if the country gave him the mandate, to incorporate in the next budget the measures he believed necessary. Mr. Asquith condemned a rush election alleging that Government were afraid of full and free discussion which had killed Protection twenty years ago. He declared all businessmen condemned the disturbance the election caused to social and commercial life and described the allocation of only Thursday to the discussion of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's motion as an outrage on constitutional procedure.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain warmly supported Mr. Baldwin's decision.—Reuter.

In the course of subsequent discussion on the Workmen's Compensation Bill, the Government's majority fell to eleven and twenty respectively on the Opposition amendments.—Reuter.

The shrinkage of the Government majority did not produce any ripple of excitement in the House of Commons as it was due to a big exodus of members after the more important speeches.—Reuter.

UNITED LIBERAL PARTY'S MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Nov. 14

The United Liberal Party's manifesto declares that as a result of a conference between Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George, it is already certain that the Liberal candidates will go to poll in such numbers as to make the united Liberalism a practical alternative to the present Government. The Liberal papers point out that Mr. Asquith remains the leader until the Party elects another. Thus the Liberal union is complete, and though not avowed the Conservative union is also complete. A number of Conservatives object to Lord Birkenhead's return though the Conservative Party's reception to Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Sir Robert Horne is definitely assured. The conflict between the Liberal and the Labour Parties remains with no prospects of fighting arrangement between them though the Liberals anticipate that the Labourites will do just as they did in 1910, fighting only for seats they think they can win and tacitly making room for the Liberals elsewhere.—Reuter.

INDIAN NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCANADA, Nov. 14.

At a public meeting held on the 13th it was resolved to hold the annual session of the Indian National Social Conference here. Two Provisional Secretaries were appointed and the Executive Committee and President of the Conference will shortly be elected. Suggestions in the matter are invited.

JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB QUESTION.

MONEY URGENTLY REQUIRED.

MAULANA ABDUL BARI'S APPEAL.

Maulana Abdul Bari Saheb wires from Lucknow under date November 14th:—

Seth Usman Subani, Financial Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee has published the full accounts of the Committee. I have had a plain talk with Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali and other Khilafat workers and now I find myself in a position to request my Muslim brethren to pay their attention in making the Jazirat-ul-Arab Day a success. The Jazirat-ul-Arab question is very important and it must be the centre of the activities of the whole Muslim community. Money is badly required specially to send a deputation which is the primary and most important work for the solution of the Jabirat-ul-Arab question. The upkeep of the Khilafat organization is also necessary both for the Jazirat-ul-Arab and the defence of Musalmans in India.

DAIRYING IN INDIA.

GOVT. OF INDIA TO INSTITUTE DIPLOMA EXAMINATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 13.

In a communique the Government of India have decided, in connection with the working of the Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying at Bangalore, to institute an Indian diploma in dairying on the lines of the British National Diploma in dairying to be granted to persons who have successfully completed a course of not less than two years' instruction at an institute recognized by the Imperial Institute as capable of teaching up to the standard required for such a diploma. It is hoped that sooner or later agricultural colleges in India will possess the necessary staff and equipment and will be willing to train pupils for this diploma, but for the present necessary course of instruction will be commenced on January 1st, 1924, at the Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Bangalore, where eight selected pupils will be taken. The course will last for two years with two months' vacation each year. Holiday period will be the months of April and May. The course will consist of practical and scientific training in the principles of cattle breeding, cattle feeding and management, dairy farm management, Indian and foreign breeds of dairy cattle stock.

Judging the diseases of the dairy cattle, dairy farm buildings, milk production, handling and sale, butter and ghee manufacture, dairy chemistry, dairy bacteriology and dairy farm book-keeping, ample scope is available for practical and laboratory work at Bangalore. Practical instruction will be under the direction of the Imperial Dairy expert and the scientific training will be carried out under the control of the Physiological Chemist to the Government of India.

A student must be of good character and over seventeen years of age. The minimum educational qualification necessary for admission is Matriculation or the School Final examination, but in special cases the Imperial Dairy expert will have power to waive this condition. Applications for admission should be addressed to the Imperial Dairy Expert, Bangalore, to reach before 1st December, 1923. A tuition fee of Rs. 15 will be charged from each student for each month or a part of the month he is actually in residence at the Institute Accommodation will be provided free of charge which pupils must avail themselves of. No stipends will be paid to students and all travelling expenses must be born by students themselves. At the close of the course an examination will be held for those students who have satisfactorily completed the course of instruction and Indian diploma in dairying will be awarded by the Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying to successful candidates.

EXHIBITION GALLERIES AT IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

LONDON, Nov. 14

A letter of protest against the anticipated abolition of the exhibition galleries at the Imperial Institute on financial grounds has been issued by the Ceylon Association in London and the Rubber growers' association. The signatories stress the value of the gradually built up exhibition of rubber, tea, timber and other forms of the Middle East industries. They contend that it would be a disastrous and retrograde step to disperse the collection when the subject of empire development is so much in the foreground.—Reuter.

"PALESTINE FOR 'ARABS."

NATIONAL PARTY REJECTS BALFOUR DECLARATION.

DEVONSHIRE'S ANSWER.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

In consequence of the Arab refusal to accept the British offer to establish an Arab Agency in Palestine, occupying a position exactly analogous to that accorded to the Jewish Agency under the mandate, the Duke of Devonshire has telegraphed to the High Commissioner stating that Government have no alternative but to continue to administer the country in conformity with their undertakings even though they have to forego the assistance they hoped to obtain from the Arab community. —Reuter.

GERMANY'S RESOURCES.

REPARATION COMMISSION'S DECISION.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Paris.—The Reparations Commission has unanimously decided to hear the Germans on the question of Germany's resources. Darthou has announced his intention of proposing after that the appointment of a Committee of Experts of Allied and associated nationalities to furnish data on which the fixation of German payments for 1924/25/26 should be based, Sir John Bradbury feared the scheme was too restricted.

THE EX-CROWN PRINCE.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Berlin.—The ex-Crown Prince has arrived at Oels.—Reuter.

[At Oels the ex-Crown Prince has his personal estate.]

EX-KAISER NOT TO RETURN.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Berlin.—Reports that the German Government has given the ex-Kaiser permission to return to Germany are officially denied here.—Reuter.

AIR APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The appointment of Vice-Marshal Sir Edward Leonard Ellington vice Air Marshal Game is officially announced. The latter becomes Air Member for the Personnel on the Air Council instead of Vice-Marshal Swann who will succeed Sir E. Ellington in the command of the R. A. F. in the Middle East.—Reuter.

SIR LESLIE WILSON'S PRESENT.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Sir Leslie Wilson presented silver billiard competition Cup to the Indian Student's Union and Hostel.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

Dr. Hajee S. A. K. Jeelani Saheb has been declared elected to the Legislative Assembly from the North Madras Mahomedan Constituency.—(A. P.)

His Excellency the Viceroy paid a visit to Chittorgarh on Tuesday. He was met by the Hakim of Chittorgarh and inspected the Fort and the ancient monuments which H. H. the Maharana of Udaipur has taken the greatest care to preserve.—(A. P.)

H. E. the Viceroy returned at Delhi on Wednesday morning from Udaipur.—(A. P.)

General Sir Havelock and Lady Hudson, Major-General Sir Andrew Skeen and Captain Knight have arrived at Viceregal Lodge.—(A. P.)

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd received the Chief of Ichalkaranji at Government House on Wednesday morning.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd performed the opening ceremony of the New Buildings of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at Matunga on Wednesday afternoon.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd attended the Annual Dinner of the Bombay Association of the Institute of Engineers at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd were present at the Red Cross Dance at the Town Hall on Wednesday.

It is understood that it is the intention of H. E. the Governor of Madras to appoint Dr. Mahomed Osman as the next Sheriff of Madras in succession to Mr. A. M. Modougall.

A Cocanada message says the counting of votes in respect of the Godavari non-Mahomedan constituency to the Legislative Council finished to-day. Doubtful voting papers are being scrutinised. Sir K. V. Reddi Naidu (Development Minister) and Venkatratnam Chowdhri (Swarajist) secured 8,921 and 8,472 votes respectively and will be declared elected.

LEADERS IN LAHORE.

QUESTION OF HELPING AKALIS.

ALI BROTHERS STRONGLY IN FAVOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 13.

Besides the arrivals of Congress leaders already reported Lala Lajpat Rai, Doctor Satyapal, Pandits Motilal and Jawaharlal Nehru, Raizada Hansraj of Jullunder and Mr. Venkatappaya from Madras arrived later. Almost all of them are staying at the old Normal School. As previously announced the Congress Working Committee meeting which was to be held here this afternoon could not meet for want of a quorum, there being only three members present, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Sherwani and Mr. Venkatappaya. The meeting has been left for tomorrow and it is understood that telegrams have been sent to other members asking them to come over here. As the Working Committee meeting was not held today, leaders assembled and about a dozen of them had an informal conference where they are reported to have discussed the advisability or otherwise of launching a campaign of civil disobedience. They, it is understood, also discussed whether the Congress could help the Akalis in any way. It appears that the people from Madras, the Ali Brothers and Dr. Kitchlew have urged the supreme necessity of taking up the challenge offered by Government to the Akalis. There has been a mild opposition from some familiar quarters. Informal talk among leaders continues but whether there will be complete unanimity among them on the point is doubted. It is understood that those who are in favour of strong action predominate but there is some difficulty about the drafting of the course of action. The Akalis are eagerly watching the decision of the Congress Working Committee.

Much speculation is rife as to the deliberations of Congress leaders which are being conducted in camera in the Normal School building closely guarded by Congress volunteers. It is stated that if it is not possible to hold the Congress Working Committee meeting tomorrow it will be held the day after.

The Executive Committee meeting of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee will be held tomorrow.

PUBLIC MEETINGS IN JALLIANWALA-BAGH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 14.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. Ansari arrived here this morning. Two more largely attended public meetings were held last evening in Jallianwala Bagh one after the other. In the first Lala Lajpat rai presided and he and Pandit Motilal Nehru spoke in support of the Swarajya Party candidates for the Legislative Council and the Assembly. In the other meeting speeches were made by Maulanas Mahomed Ali, Shaukat Ali, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Messrs. George Joseph, Sherwani and others eulogising in high terms the bravery and spirit of sacrifice among the Sikhs and appealing for Hindu-Muslim unity.

SIND PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

SYMPATHY WITH AKALIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SUKKUR, Nov. 12.

The first meeting of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee was held at Sukkur last evening. Dr. Choithram was elected President, Shaikh Abdul Majid, Vice-President, and Mr. Jhamatmal, Secretary, for the ensuing year. Following were elected on the All-India Congress Committee to represent the various districts in the province:—Dr. Choithram, Shaikh Abdul Majid, Pir Ghulam Mujadid, Kazi Abdul Rahman, Mahraj Dwarka Prasad, Mr. Jhamat Begraj, Dr. Vaitanmal, Swami Govindananda and Mr. Tarachand Sindhani.

The new year's Managing Council of 11 members was also elected. The following resolution was also passed:—While recognizing the gross injustice of the action of the Punjab Government in declaring the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee an illegal body and making wholesale arrest of its leading workers, this Committee tenders to the Akalis its heartiest congratulations and sympathy in their valiant fight with the Government. This Committee asks its Council to take measures to carry out such decision as the Working Committee may arrive at in regard to the Punjab situation.

ANOTHER AKALI LEADER ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 13.

Sardar Bhagatsingh of Jeanke, a member of the Prabandhak Committee, was arrested this afternoon at about 1 p.m., as soon as he came out of the Special Magistrate's Court after having attended the Akali leaders' trial. It is understood that his arrest is under section 17 (2) Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling and for every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to nicety impossible with solid fuel.

BOMBAY ELECTIONS.

SWARAJISTS' SUCCESS.

MODERATES NOWHERE.

The returns so far received go to show that in the elections to the Bombay Legislative Council, the Liberals have been routed in almost all the constituencies. It is important also to note the utter disproportion of the voting, the Swarajists scoring heavily. We give below a list of all the returns received up to the time of our going to press.

NON MAHOMEDAN CONSTITUENCIES.

BOMBAY CITY NON-MAHOMEDANS (South)

8 Seats

Names.	No. of votes.
1. Mr. K. P. Nariman	5788
2. Mr. M. B. Velkar	5248
3. Dr. K. E. Dadachanji	4899
4. Mr. Balubhai T. Desai	4497
5. Mr. J. B. Baman Behram	4088
6. Major Fernandes	3799
7. Dr. Viegas	3679
8. Dr. N. H. B. Sukhia	922
9. Mr. N. B. Vibhakar	765
10. Mr. V. G. Deshpande	436
11. Mr. Y. K. Koregaonkar	64
12. Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai	58
13. Mr. R. J. Murzban	27

(The first 8 elected.)

BOMBAY CITY NON-MAHOMEDANS (North.)

3 Seats—one reserved

Names.	No. of votes.
1. Mr. Jayasukhlal K. Mehta	5868
2. Mr. Punjabhai Thakersey	4837
3. Mr. Joseph Baptista	3805
4. Dr. S. S. Batliwala	2955
5. Mr. J. C. Javle	1322
6. Mr. S. A. Mantri	1294
7. Mr. V. J. Patel	75
8. Mr. B. G. Parulekar	42
9. Mr. Shivdas Champsy	13

(The first 2 elected.)

RESERVED SEAT

Names.	No. of votes.
1. Mr. A. N. Surve	1433
2. Mr. R. S. Asavle	1249
3. Mr. S. K. Bole	970

(Mr. Surve elected.)

INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER.

1 Seat.

Mr. Lalji Naranji	221
Mr. Mowji Govindji Shoth	106

(Mr. Lalji elected.)

MILLOWNER'S ASSN.

Mr. H. P. Mody unopposed.

AHMEDABAD CITY—1 Seat.

Mr. G. K. Mavlankar (Swarajist.)	4,403
Rao Saheb Harilal Desai	2,289
Mr. Harilal Nathabhai	2,933

(Mr. G. K. Mavlanker elected.)

AHMEDABAD, RURAL—2 Seats.

Prof. J. C. Swaminarayan (Swarajist.)	5,614
Mr. H. D. Saheba (Swarajist.)	4,597

(Both elected.)

The other candidates were Messrs. Mulchand Asharam, Karsondas Jesinghbai, Ramanbhai M. Nilkanth and Bhulabhai Prabhibhai.

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS.—1 Seat

Mr. Gordhanbhai Patel.

SHOLAPUR CITY—1 Seat.

Mr. N. A. Afjulpurker	1,922
Mr. R. G. Salgar	1,541
Mr. Gulabchand	1,230
Mr. L. T. Paley	46
Mr. Hirachand	39

(Mr. Afjulpurker elected.)

KANARA RURAL—1 Seat.

Mr. M. D. Karki (Swarajist.)	3,448
Mr. V. V. Kalyanpurker	757
Mr. S. N. Keshw	687

(Mr. Karki elected.)

BROACH RURAL—1 Seat.

Mr. Hiralal H. Narielwala (Swarajist.)	6,420
Mr. N. N. Anklesaria	1,445
Mr. Manilal K. Desai	1,253
Sardar K. B. Dalal	898

(Mr. Narielwala elected).

KAIRA DISTRICT RURAL (2 Seats.)

Mr. Dadubai Purshotamdas Desai	8,886
Mr. Dhanabhai Narshibhai	7,819

(Both elected.)

SHOLAPUR DISTRICT RURAL (1 Seat.)

Mr. V. M. Kothare	3,340
Mr. S. P. Ligade	2,540

(The first-named is elected.)

RATNAGIRI DISTRICT RURAL (2 Seats 1 Reserved.)

Mr. B. R. Nanal (Swarajist.)	5,647
Mr. V. A. Surve (Swarajist.)	3,749
Rao Bahadur D. A. Vichare	2,607
Rao Saheb L. V. Parulekar	1,971

(Mr. Nanal is elected for the general seat and Mr. Surve for the reserved seat.)

KOLABA DISTRICT RURAL (1 Seat).

Mr. M. B Powar (Swarajist.)	6,001
Mr. S. G. Virkud	1,304

(Mr. Powar is elected.)

THANA AND BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICTS—(1 Seat).

Mr. Govindrao Pradhan (Swarajist.)	3,603
Mr. G. B. Trivedi	2,380
Mr. M. W. Pradhan	366

(First named is elected).

SURAT CITY, URBAN—(1 Seat).

Mr. M. M. Mehta (Swarajist.)	2,438
Mr. C. M. Gandhi	407
Mr. J. M. Antia	302

(First named elected).

SURAT DISTRICT RURAL—(2 Seats).

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani	5,040
Mr. M. K. Dikshit (Swarajist.)	4,262
Mr. K. N. Decai	3,078
Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik	2,202
Mr. M. R. Vidyarthi	1,889
Sardar D. T. Karasji Modi	1,165
Mr. N. G. Desai	558
Mr. H. G. Desai	504
Mr. A. G. Shah	420
Mr. H. A. Patel	175
Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik	1,889
Mr. M. R. Vidyazubhai	1,165
Mr. K. N. Desai	2,202

(The first two are elected.)

BELGAUM DIST. (2 Seats.)

Mr. Dalvi	8,677
Mr. Angadi	7,151
Mr. Chikodi	6,667
Mr. Latthe	4,916

(The first two are elected.)

POONA CITY—1 Seat.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar (Swarajist.)	2,507
Khan Bahadur Dastur	1,274
Rao Bahadur Apte	1,243
Mr. Byramjee Pudumji	88

(Mr. Bhopatkar elected.)

GODHRA—1 Seat.

Mr. Vaman Mukadam (Swarajist.)	3,648
Rao Sahib Manwantrai	645
Sardar Dinshawji Dalai	856

(Mr. Mukadam elected.)

KARACHI CITY—1 Seat.

Mr. Durgadas B. Advani (Swarajist.)	3,138
Mr. Dipchand	1,355
Prof. Shahani	844
Mr. D. H. Loda	93

AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT—1 Seat.

Mr. Saptarshi (Swarajist) defeats Rao Bahadur Chitale.

DHARWAR DISTRICT—2 Seats.

Mr. Jog (Swarajist)	10,792
Mr. Kambli	10,635
Mr. Hulkatti	10,176
Mr. Hosmani	9,592

Messrs. Jog and Kambli are declared to have been elected.

SATARA NON-MAHOMEDAN RURAL—3 Seats.

Mr. R. G. Soman (Swarajist)	8,109
Mr. B. H. Jadhav (non-Brahmin Party.)	7,700
Khan Bahadur Cooper (Do)	6,300
Rao Bahadur Kale (Sitting Member)	3,700
Mr. Deshpande (Independent)	3,400
Mr. Acharekar (non-Brahmin)	2,000

The first three are declared elected.

MAHOMEDAN CONSTITUENCIES.

BOMBAY CITY (2 Seats)

	Votes.
1. Mr. Jafferbroy Lalji Swarajist	2,071
2. Mr. Husseinbhoy M. Rahimtoolah	1,646
3. Mr. Mohmedali Allabux	1,571
4. Mr. M. H. Haveliwala	1,042
5. Mr. Mirza Ali Mohmed Khan	943
6. Mr. I. S. Haji	746

The first two will be declared elected. Mr. Jafferbhoy is a Swaraj Party candidate, and Mr. Husseinbhoy is an independent. He is a Government nominee in the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

POONA-CUM-SHOLAPUR URBAN—(1 Seat).

Abdul Latif Haji Hajratkhan	631
Abdul Karim Saifan Saheb	562
Haji Moosa	418
Mahamed Salahuddin	343

(First named elected).

AHMEDABAD AND SURAT CITIES URBAN (1 Seat.)

Khan Saheb Alibhai Mahamedbhai Mansuri elected.

SUKKUR DISTRICT RURAL (2 Seats.)

Mr. Rasulbux Shah	1,686
Mr. K. C. Jan Mahomed Khan	1,681
Mr. Mahomed Panakhan	1,630
Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan	1,283
Mr. Karamali Shah	1,015
Mr. Gulam Murtaza	695
Mr. Rohilla Khan	615
Mr. Jan Bhambh's Khan	459

(The first two are elected.)

SOUTHERN DIVISION RURAL (3 Seats.)

Mr. Abdul Kadar Alias Fakir Ibrahimkhan Pathan	Mahomed 4,185
Khan Bahadur Ismailsaheb Bedukar	Madarsaheb 2,072
Mr. Sayad Shahagadashaheb Inamdar	Haidarsaheb 1,487
Mr. Mahanesaheb Rajapur.	1,224
Khan Saheb Mahomed Gouse	754
Mr. Shaik Adam	653

(The first three are elected.)

NAWABSHAH DISTRICT RURAL (1 Seat).

Khan Saheb Haji Imambaksh Jatoi	1,526
Mr. F. S. Mirza	1,460

(The first-named is elected).

KARACHI DISTRICT RURAL (2 Seats).

Mr. Haji Fazul Mahomed and Mr. Haji Khamiso Memon were declared elected.

KARACHI CITY—1 Seat.

Mr. Haji Abdulla Haroon (Swarajist)	2,466
Ghulam Hussein Kassim	1,000
Mr. Mir Mahomed Baluch	3

(Mr. Haroon elected.)

ELECTION PROSPECTS IN U. P.

SWARAJIST SUCCESS ASSURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 13.

Signs are not wanting to indicate clearly the prospect of success of the different parties in this province in regard to the coming elections. It appears that the Swarajists will succeed in capturing all but two of the eight non-Mahomedan seats in the Assembly. As already announced they have secured four seats without any opposition whatsoever. Amongst these four gentlemen is included Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who though not a Swarajist, out and out, had his name in the list of Swaraj candidates. The other three successful candidates are Pandit Motilal Nehru, his nephew Pandit Shamlal Nehru, and Pandit Haraknath Misra from Lucknow. Well-informed circles entertain doubts regarding the success of the Swaraj Party in two constituencies whereas in the remaining two Swaraj candidates are spoken of as probables. So far as the Provincial Council is concerned four landholders have been already returned unopposed and two Swarajists and one Liberal member had a walk over. It may be mentioned in this connection that the stronghold of Swaraj candidates appear to be the urban constituencies.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

CONGRESS PARTY TO RUN CANDIDATES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 14.

The Executive Committee of the Ahmedabad City Congress Committee has, in its meeting held yesterday, resolved to run candidates at the ensuing municipal elections. The Committee has settled a programme of work and invited applications before the 26th instant of candidates accepting the said programme. It has also appointed a Committee of five members authorised to make the final nominations from amongst the applicants. The principal items in the programme are:—(1) Continuation of the present struggle for freeing Primary Education from Government control; (2) relieving the Municipality from undue interference of Government; (3) enforcing the use of the vernacular in municipal debates and proceedings; (4) abolishing the practice of voting addresses to the Viceroy or a Provincial Governor or any other representative of Government and establishing the practice of according due reception to the recognised leaders of the country; and (5) use of Swadeshi articles in the municipal administration. The programme also contains several items relating to the improvement of municipal administration in the matter of water-supply, lighting and sanitation and the rejection of certain schemes of relief, road and town-planning prepared by the present Committee of Management, against which there has been considerable public agitation.

An Ahmedabad message of 14th November says:—

Polling has been very favourable for Mr. Hiralal Nanavati, Swarajist candidate at Surat, Viramgaum and other places in Legislative Assembly election in the Northern Division. (A.P.)

In Hyderabad District Mahomedan constituency Mr. Nurmahomed, a pleader, a lieutenant of Mr. Bhurgri, and the Hon. Mr. Ghulam Hussain Hidayatulla have been returned. Mr. Bhojsing Pahalajani has been returned by an overwhelming majority by the Western Sindh constituency.

The Assembly elections take place to-morrow in which Mr. Bhurgri is being opposed by a non-English knowing Pir in the Mahomedan constituency and Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas by a Swarajist candidate, Pribhdas Tolani.

A DARING ROBBERY.

JEWELLERY WORTH RS. 250,000 STOLEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 14.

News is to hand of a daring robbery in the Secunderabad Cantonment. The residence of Nawab Bharumud Dowla was broken into last night, and jewellery and property to the value of about two lakhs and a half have been stolen. The police investigations are proceeding.

FRONTIER MURDERS.

NO CLUE OF CULPRITS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Nov. 13.

The only fresh light so far thrown upon the Parachinar tragedy is in the form of an evidence that the perpetrators numbered only three or four that their object was the carrying off alive into captivity of Mrs. Watts and that a heroic struggle on the part of Captain Watts who awoke and leapt from his bed as his wife was being carried off, prevented this though at the cost of his own and Mrs. Watts' life.

Reports that the Kohat and Landikotal gangs had been planning a further outrage since the beginning of November are widespread, though there is still no decisive evidence to connect them with the Parachinar murders. All the forces of the provincial administration are concentrated unremittingly upon the investigation of the tragedy and the hunt for the culprits.

SPLIT IN NON-BRAHMIN PARTY.

ASSERTION OF PROGRESSIVE ELEMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 13.

Adverting to the Conference of members invited by the Rajah of Panagal, Chief Minister, Mr. C. R. Reddy writing to the press says that the time has come for progressive elements in the non-Brahmin party to assert themselves and repudiate reactionary leadership and organise themselves into a party without sacrificing non-Brahmin interests. He adds that the number of members who attended the Rajah of Panagal's conference would not have done so, if they knew that he and his friends were not invited. The time had already come for action and it already commenced at the conference when members refused to accede to the request of the Rajah of Ramnad to pass a formal resolution empowering the Rajah of Panagal to conduct conversations with His Excellency regarding the future Ministry.

Mr. C. Abdul Hakim, a leading member of the Mahomedan community in Madras and President of the Madras Khilafat Committee in a communication to the press calls on the Muslim members of the Council to oppose the continuance in office of the Rajah of Panagal.

IMPERIAL BANK FRAUD CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 13.

Hearing was resumed after the Dewali holidays of the Imperial Bank Conspiracy case, King Emperor versus Rai Sahib Bishambardayal and eleven others. Hitherto the examination of 15 prosecution witnesses has been completed and 180 exhibits have been produced in the court on behalf of the Crown. Exhibits are mostly Hundis which are alleged to have been drawn by different firms and mostly cashed by the Lucknow branch of the Imperial Bank. 14 of the prosecution witnesses already examined are representatives of the different firms which are alleged to have drawn or received some consideration for the Hundis exhibited. The witnesses who produced in the court their bahi khattas (daily account books) denied any knowledge of most of the Hundis produced. Hearing will be resumed to-morrow.

GOLD TRANSFER FROM PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

The Controller of Currency has issued the following communique:—

The transfer has been made of £2,000,000 gold from the paper currency reserve against a corresponding transfer to the reserve of sterling securities and will appear in the accounts of the paper currency reserve against a corresponding transfer to the reserve of sterling securities and will appear in the accounts of the paper currency department to be published on Saturday next. This transfer has been made in connection with the proposed sale of this quantity of gold. The gold will not be shipped abroad, but will be sold in London against sterling payment for delivery in India from the mints at Calcutta and Bombay the amounts offered for sale weekly being regulated according to the market conditions. The percentage of the metallic holding in the paper currency reserve on the 31st October was 83.21, the amount of the silver holding alone being 99 crores. This strong position combined with the existing premium on gold renders it advantageous to convert a small portion of the surplus metallic holding into interest bearing securities. The gold can be replaced at a profit as sterling approaches parity with gold and a convenient opportunity for reserving the transaction arises.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Assistant Sessions Judge of Allahabad has convicted Sidhai *Alias* Sidnath, the absconding accused in the Allahabad Bank Motor Dacoity Case which was committed in may 1922. The accused was arrested recently and he was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

* * * *

Professor Ramamurthi Naidu, the Indian Hercules has organised an All-India Deccan Championship Wrestling Tournament which is to take place at the end of this month.—A. P.

* * * *

The Hon. the Resident, Mr. Lennox Russel, I.C.S., laid the foundation stone of the Osmania School, at Bolarum, on Tuesday evening and distributed prizes, after which he made a speech referring to the progress of the institution, laying stress on the combination of religious and secular teaching.—A. P.

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His Excellency Sir Frank sly declared the Model Mills, Nagpur, opened for work on Wednesday evening before a large and distinguished gathering.

* * * *

The College-students and some of the leading gentlemen of Belgaum met at the Municipal Kanaress School No. 1 on the 10th instant and resolved unanimously: "That the Bombay Government be requested to start the B. Sc. Degree classes at the Karnatak College, Dharwar, from June next."

* * * *

Mr. H. H. Jones Managing Director of Messrs. Aspinwall Company Ltd., Cochin and Chairman of the Cochin Chamber of Commerce passed away on Tuesday evening from heart failure. The deceased was connected with the firm of Aspinwall for over twenty years and was held in great esteem by local commercial community.

* * * *

The Afghan newspapers have recently published several accounts of the action taken by their Government to hunt down robbers and murderers and convicts who had escaped from jail. From these accounts it appears that remarkable efficiency has been shown in effecting the arrest of dangerous criminals and that have in many cases been executed with extraordinary promptness by being blown from guns. Equal promptness has been shown in inflicting severe punishment on harbourers and on officials whose negligence has been proved.—A. P.

* * * *

In northern Afganistan, it is stated according to the "Pioneer", Bolshevik propaganda has increased in intensity. M. R. Askolnekev, Russian Minister at Kabul is believed to have left for Moscow.—A. P.

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The "Pioneer" says reports from Quetta show that the Afgan authorities are suppressing crime with great determination and severity.—A. P.

* * * *

Reports from Frontier, says the "Pioneer", almost establish beyond doubt, the identity of Parachinar murderers with the Landi Kotal and Kohat gangs.—A. P.

* * * *

The editor and printer of "Tarun Bharat," a Patna Hindu weekly who were prosecuted at Patna for publishing a proscribed poem called "Soldiers' song" have tendered unconditional apology to the Government and expressed regret. The Government has agreed to withdraw the case.—A P.

* * * *

The Madras Governments' irrigation committee which commenced sitting on Saturday last to consider the draft of the irrigation bill concluded, its work on Wednesday. The Bill in its amended from will be sent to the Government of India for approval before its introduction in the local council.

* * * *

A Karachi message of 14th November says:—In the early hours this morning a fire broke out in the shop of Mr. Dipchand, watch-maker, which spread to the adjoining shops. The fire was brought under control about 9 a.m. by fire brigade the total damage is estimated at more than a lakh of rupees. The cause is not yet known.—A. P.

(Continued from column 6.)

people serving in the Fort has been entered as voters from that Ward,

MOSLEM ELECTIONS.

About Moslem elections to the Assembly, there was only one candidate left in the field and that was Mr. M A Jinnah, after the process of elimination had gone on for some time. It is not enough for the other rivals simply to withdraw from the contest. Mr. Jinnah had to get votes, and Moslems all over the city were flocking to his booth in large numbers and giving him their votes. His other opponents having retired, of their own free will, there was no contest worth mentioning in this Constituency. Mr. Jinnah being the most popular candidate, he would certainly have come at the top of the polls, but this voluntary retirement on the part of the other two candidates had left him in sole possession of the field, and he will thus be elected to the Assembly from his constituency.

As the closing hour drew nearer, the scenes at the polling booths became more exciting. The crowd grew larger and larger and every available voter was marshalled into the polling place. Any unwary voter who approached the place without being properly chaperoned was snatched and dragged here and there, pushed, cajoled until he finally surrendered to one of his tormentors and gave his vote to him. Large number of voters came to the polls in the evening, and excepting Mr. Patel the candidates had a close fight of it. The position seemed to remain unaltered, however. Mr. Patel's position was made doubly sure by the large number of voters who simply overwhelmed him with their votes. All communities had their share in it. Parsis were no less keen in rallying round Mr. Patel. It was reliably stated that as many as 700 Parsis voted for Mr. Patel at the Elphinstone School alone. As far as the position of the Parties could be gauged at the Elphinstone School, there is little doubt that Mr. Patel heads the poll by an overwhelming margin of votes. Of the other candidates, as in the morning, the struggle in the evening lay mainly between Mr. Dumasia and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, for the second place. Mr. Jamnadas and Mr. Petit also got many votes. The confusion which reigned in the morning became worse in the evening, for every candidate had his army of workers and they pounced upon all unfortunate voters. The forecasts of the morning seem to hold good though the chances for second place seem to be more on the side of Mr. Dumasia than with Sir Chimanlal, notwithstanding that the latter got the votes of the legal fraternity.

The result will be declared to-d

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

BOMBAY'S VOTING.

SWARAJ CANDIDATES POPULAR

The last phase of the elections began and ended on Wednesday. With a minor exception the Assembly elections are over. The election fever also has disappeared. For, during the last few days the talk in the town was about nothing but the forthcoming elections, and the chances of the several candidates. The scenes on Wednesday were more sober, however. There was nothing of the excitement shown at the previous elections. The reason was obvious. There were fewer candidates and voters. The polling booths in the city for yesterday's elections were in two places only, and not spread all over the city, as in the case of the Council elections. The choice between the candidates was also very limited, and their personal worth was also in the same proportion. Besides, the clean sweep of the Liberal-cum-Moderate candidates throughout the Presidency, including the city, had moderated their enthusiasm, and they were none too hopeful about their prospects. If there were another Swaraj Party's candidate, nobody could say what the position of the other candidates would have been. But, as it was, the only candidates of the Swaraj Party, the formidable Mr. Patel, and its President in this Presidency, was without a rival, as far as vote getting was concerned. His position was not only very strong from the very beginning, but as the day advanced he added more and more votes to his name. The other candidates, all of them, came after Mr. Patel, in point of popularity.

The voters in the A. C and D Wards had to go to the Elphinstone School to register their votes, and there Mr. Patel was very strong. Mr. N. M. Dumasia and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad came after him. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Mr. J. B. Petit following. The last two might be left out of count altogether, as of no consequence, although Mr Jamnadas could still find some adherents in the city. Mr. Dumasia had captured the Parsi vote, though a number of Parsis had given their votes of their own free will to Mr. Patel, the Swaraj Party's candidate, others giving also to Mr. Petit and Sir Chimanlal. But the larger portion of the Parsi vote fell to the lot of Mr. Dumasia, whose organisation was strong and who was working assiduously for a long time to get into the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Dumasia's stronghold was the Elphinstone School where he was getting more votes than his other rivals, excepting of course, Mr. Patel. But Mr Dumasia's strong rival was Sir Chimanlal, and between them they would have to decide as to who would get the second seat in the Assembly. That was the position at the Elphinstone School throughout the day.

At the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute where the polling for the B, E, F and G Wards took place, Mr. Patel's superiority was undoubted, and there too he had no serious rival in the field. As a matter of course he seems to have got more votes there than all his rivals combined. The merchants from Mandvi and other people, who had any votes to give, gave them readily to Mr. Patel, seeing that he was the best man they could send to the Assembly to mould that body to the popular will. All people rallied to his standard, and though his name stood fifth on the list he occupied the first place in popular estimation. As one of the Cooperators dolefully told a press representative, the position really was that for every ten of Mr. Patel' votes, all the other candidates got three between them, and this in spite of the fact that Christian and other voters taking their cue evidently from Mr. Baptista, voted, either for Mr. Dumasia or Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. Mr. Baptista had recommended these two candidates to the popular sufferage.

At Byculla scenes were even less animated than at the Elphinstone School and there too Mr Petit and Mr. Jamnadas seemed to be weak. Sir Chimanlal was getting some votes at Byculla, also Mr. Dumasia. The position seemed to resolve itself thus at the end of the day. Mr. Patel at the top with a very large majority of votes, while Mr. Dumasia and Sir Chimanlal vied for the second place. But accidents do happen in all these cases, and no one can say with certainty as to what will be the fina result when votes are counted.

Altogether there are 16,736 voters in the city for the Assembly elections. The Fort Ward contains the largest number of them, namely 4,606; in Mandvi there are only 1,441; in Bhuleshwar 3,718; in Girgaum 2,502; Byculla 1,069, Parel 1,012 and in the Mahim ward 691. The Electorial roll for the Assembly is very defective and a number of names have been omitted from same. The large number of voters in the Fort Ward is due to the fact that many of the

(Continued in column 5).

TURKISH SOVEREIGNTY RESTORED.

PRINCIPAL CLAUSES OF PEACE TREATY.

NO MORE PRIVILEGED STATUS FOR FOREIGNERS.

THE OTTOMAN PUBLIC DEBTS.

The peace treaty of Lausanne comprises 142 articles while, the first draft, that of February 4th, contained 160. The two texts differ also notably in essential points. To the treaty as such are added 15 annexures (protocols, conventions, declarations letters, etc.) which contain in fact the most important portion of the arrangements agreed upon at Lausanne.

We give below a general review of these documents noting in detail the stipulations arrived at (1) with respect to the Ottoman public debt, (2) The status of foreigners (3) judiciary organisations (4) concessions.

FIRST PART TERRITORIAL CLAUSES.

The first part is devoted to political clauses. It is divided into section 1 territorial clauses (art. 2-29; section 2 nationality (art. 30-36); section 3 protection of minorities (Art. 37-45);

With regard to the territorial clauses there is not much to repeat. We shall only mention the rectification of the Turco-Greek frontier in the region of Karagatch, the maintenance of the Turco-Syrien frontier as it was defined in art. 8 in accordance with the Angora pact and in a paragraph of art. 3 of the same, in virtue of which the frontier of Iraq would be determined by mutual arrangement between Turkey and Great Britain within a period of nine months from now. If no agreement is reached within this time the dispute is to be taken before the Council of the League of Nations. While awaiting the decision the two Governments agree respectively "not to proceed with any military movement in order to bring about any change whatsoever in the actual territories under dispute."

The articles 5 to 11 give the duties of a commission to delimit the boundaries. Articles 12-14 give a certain number of Islands to Turkey (the following will be however under Greek Suzerainty—Lemnos, Samothrace, Mytilene, Chio, Samos Nikaria, while under Turkish suzerainty will be Imbros, Tenedos the Rabbit Islands, after certain boundary changes have been effected) Art. 15-22 confirm the renunciation by Turkey of the Dodecanese Islands as also of the Isle of Castellorizo and all its rights and titles with respect to Egypt, the Soudan, Libya and Cyprus. Art 21 stipulates that Turkish nationals established in Cyprus on 5th November 1914 will have during two years from the date of the Treaty the choice of retaining that nationality, in case they leave the Island within 12 months. If they do not exercise this choice, they will acquire automatically British nationality.

NATIONALITY RIGHTS OF MINORITIES.

There is no important modification to the first draft of the treaty.

II PART-FINANCIAL CLAUSES.

This part is divided into two sections, one relating to the Turkish public debt, the other to a variety of other matters.

Articles 40-48 fix the nature of paying off the Turkish (Ottoman) public debt by dividing it between the various states which succeed the Ottoman Empire. Art 49 stipulates that within one month from the date when such a division will be agreed upon, "the commission will assemble at Paris in order to fix the nature of the nominal capital of this debt." This commission will be composed of one representative of the Turkish Government, one from the Council of the League of Nations, one representing the debt exclusive of the collective Turkish public debt and Turkish foreign loan, as also one representative each of every Power interested, as creditor. The 3rd sub clause of this paragraph runs as follows:—

"In case Turkey decides to create new bonds to meet her share, the partition of the capital debt should be effected first, so far as Turkey is concerned, by a Committee composed of one representative of the Turkish Government, one from the council of the Ottoman public debt and one from the creditors exclusive of those interested in the collective debt and the Turkish foreign loans. The bonds newly issued will be handed over to the commission, which will guarantee them to the holder on conditions which will assure the solvency of Turkey as also the right of the bond holder with respect to the other Powers interested in the Ottoman public debt. Bonds issued on behalf of each Power will be exempted from the stamp and other duties in the territory of the High Contracting Parties.

Several other articles relate to the liquidation of annuities. A general idea of the Ottoman public debt before the 1st November 1914 is given along with a table of advances promised to the Ottoman Government by various organizations like the Baghdad, Deutsche Bank, Phares, the Tunnel Society etc. Thus no cognisance is taken in this treaty of the Moharram decree, and various sother decrees wherein no mention of monetary payment was made. The final proces-verbal makes mention only of a declaration from the French delegates, reserving all the rights of the bond holders. Another declaration from the Turkish delegates, much more precise, follows which affirms that their Government will never pay off the holder either in gold or in Sterling pounds. Then follows a declaration from Greece, preserving her rights and demanding that Greece should have in this matter the same treatment as Turkey. One notices then how far Turkish interests in this matter of the public debt, were not only not met, but even compromised.

The section II contains various clauses which begin with the definite abandoning of *reparations*, which made up a separate chapter in the first draft. Thus the text of article 58 leaves to the Allies, as indemnity and war damages only a sum of 5 millions Turkish pounds sterling, which was already in their hands, and it extinguishes the demand of Great Britain for six million Turkish pounds sterling, as it represents the value of the Turkish men-of-war captured by England at the beginning of the war.

Art 18.—Turkey on the one hand and the other high contracting parties on the other (with the exception of Greece) renounce reciprocally all claims for loss or damage on each side, as also on the part of their nationals during the period between 1st August 1914 to the date of the present treaty. This arrangement however is without prejudice to the stipulations in part III, (the economic clauses) of the present treaty.

Turkey renounces in favour of the other contracting parties (with the exception of Greece) all rights with respect to the sums in gold transferred from Germany and Austria to her in virtue of art. 259-1 of the Treaty of peace of 28th June 1919 with Germany and in virtue of art. 210-1 of the Treaty of peace of 10th September 1919 with Austria.

All obligations for payment on the part of the administrative Council of the Ottoman public debt are herewith annulled, both under the convention of 20th June 1331, (3rd July 1915) with respect to the first Turkish loan and under the conditions of issue of that loan.

The Turkish Government also agrees not to demand of the British Government or of her nationals the payment of sums back to Turkey paid in England for constructing battleships for Turkey, which were commandeered by the British Government in 1914. Turkey renounces all claims whatsoever in this matter.

PART III—ECONOMIC CLAUSES.

Section 1. Property rights and interests.

Art 65. The porperties rights and interests which still exist within the Turkish territory and can be identified as such at the time of putting into execution of the present Treaty, and which belong to persons who were Allies' nationals on 29th October 1914 will be immediately given back to them in the state in which they exist. All dispute with reference to the identity or the restitutions of the property claimed will be referred to a mixed tribunal, appointed under section 5 of the present treaty.

Art 65.—For executing in detail the arrangements under article 65, the high contracting parties will put the rightful claimants as rapidly as possible into possession of their properties, rights and interests, free of all the taxes and encumbrances charged upon them without the consent of the said claimants. It will be the duty of the Power concerned to indemnify the claimants from such taxes, charged directly or indirectly as a result of the policy of such Power. Disputes arsing in the matter of indemnification will be within the competence of the public tribunals of each Power for adjudication. In all other cases, such as exceptional war measures taken by the high contracting parties, they will be considered as not to have accepted the position of the said claimants and compensation will be paid to them to the extent they have suffered.

In case where on the date of signature of the present treaty, the properties, rights and interests referred to under Art 65, have been liquidated by the authorities of any of the high contracting parties, the latter will be free from the obligation of restituting the same on payment to the claimant of the money realized by the liquidation.

Art 69.—The nationals of the Allies, or the properties they hold will not be charged in virtue of the Tariff of 1922-23, any tax or surtax if, they were not to pay any such taxes under legal permission on 1st August 1914. If after 15th May 1923, such taxes have been taken from them, under the tariff schedule of 1922-23, they will be reimbursed for the amount but no such reimbursement can be made for sums paid before 15th May 1923, as taxes or surtaxes.

Contracts and prescriptive rights:—Under reserve of the stipulations in the present treaty, the contracts about sales of immoveables, of real estate, contracts or promises between individuals as well as corporations, remain operative. So do all contracts relating to the exploitation of mines forests and agricultural domains, all contracts about mortgages and entered into by societies, in so far as they do not exist as an entirely separate entity from the parties of which they are composed. So do also all contracts between individuals and corporations on the one hand, and the State or the provincial administrations, or the Municipalities on the other. So do also contracts relating to the "statute familial" and those relating to charities and bequests.

But the stipulations of the present article (73) cannot be resorted to for giving to contracts any other interpretation, than they had when they were originally entered into. These stipulations will not govern contracts about concessions. All other contracts than those enumerated above, and excepting the contracts about concessions will be considered as annulled from the date when the parties to them became enemy subjects to each other.

Contracts between Allied and Turkish Nationals entered into after 30th October 1918 remain operative and subject to the common law. So also contracts entered into with the Government of Constantinople after 30th October 1918 and until 16th March 1920.

All contracts and arrangements duly entered into with the Government of Constantinople after 16th March 1920 and having reference to territories remaining beyond the effective authority of the said Government will be submitted for the approbation of the Turkish Grand National Assembly, on the demand of the parties interested within a period of three months from the date of operation of the present treaty. All payments effected in virtue of such contracts will be credited to the benefit of the parties who have made them. In case such approbation is not accorded by the Assembly, the parties interested will have the right to claim an indemnity corresponding to the damage they have suffered, which failing agreement by compromise, will be fixed by the Mixed Tribunal of Arbitration.

These stipulations are not applicable to contracts about concessions, nor to any transfers of these concessions. All claims at present made or likely to be made will be settled upon within a period of six months by the Mixed Tribunal of Arbitration.

SECTION III. DEBTS.

Debts which are before the war, or which had become due during the war, and have remained unpaid owing to the war, must be paid according to the original conditions and in the currency of the country in which the debt is to be paid.

Section 5.—The Mixed Tribunal of Arbitration. We give here the whole text of the various articles referring to this tribunal.

Article 92.—A Mixed Tribunal of Arbitration will be constituted between each of the Allied Powers on the one hand and Turkey Allied powers on the one hand and Turkey on the other, within a period of three months from the date of operation of the present treaty.

Each of these tribunals will be composed of three members two of which will be nominated by each of the Governments interested, which will have the choice of naming several persons, any of whom could be called to take a seat as member of the Tribunal. The President will be named by agreement between the two Governments interested. In case this agreement is not reached within two months from the date of operation of the present treaty the said President will be appointed on the demand of one of the Governments out of the nationals of Powers which remained neutral during the war by the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague.

If, within the said period of two months, any one of the Governments interested, does not nominate the member for the Tribunal, it will be the concern of the Council of the League of Nations to proceed to the nomination of such member, on the demand of the other Government interested in forming the tribunal. In case of resignation or death of a member of the tribunal, or in case such member finds it impossible, under whatsoever cause to exercise his duties, he will be replaced according to the procedure fixed for the nomination, within two months from the date of such demise, or such resignation, or such statement of inability to work.

Article 93.—The Mixed Tribunals of Arbitration will be located at Constantinople. If the volume and nature of the work before them justified it, the Governments concerned will have the choice of creating in each tribunal supplementary sections, either one or several to be located at such place as is necessary. Each of these sections will be composed of a vice-President and two members named in the manner indicated in article 108 clauses 2-5.

Each Government will nominate one or more agents to represent itself before such a Tribunal. If after three years from date of constitution of such a tribunal or any of the sections, the Tribunal or the sections has not been able to finish its work, and if the Power in whose territory the Tribunal or the section is working makes a demand for transference, the location of the Tribunal or the Section will be transferred outside its territory.

Article 94.—The Mixed Tribunals of Arbitration created under Articles 92 and 93 will adjudicate upon all claims under their jurisdiction as a resut of the present treaty. Their decision will be by majority of votes.

The High contracting Parties agree to consider the decision of the Mixed Tribunals of Arbitrations as final, and to make them obligatory for their nationals and to assure their execution in their own territory directly ater notice has been given to them of such decisions, without there being any necessity of executory procedure. They also agree that their own judiciary give to these Tribunals every possible assistance, particularly with regard to the transmission of notifications and the asembling of evidence.

Article 95.—Each Tribunal will decide in what language proceedings should be conducted, and would direct that the necessary translations should be made in order to secure perfect comprehension of the business before it. It will establish the rules and the methods of procedure, based upon the following principles. (1) Affidavits of evidence, as well as cross-examination, and oral evidence, if the parties so desire must be allowed, (2) The Tribunal will have the power to compel production of affidavits, expert evidence, and to institute enquiries on the spot. (3) It will not admit any claim after six months from the date of its constitution. (4) It will sit every week during the year excepting the vacations, which must not in aggregate exceed eight weeks of the year. (5) the decisions must be given at the latest within two months from the beginning of a hearing. (6) The proceednigs and the decisions will be free to the public. (7) Each Tribunal will have the choice if necessary to sit at other places than its chief location.

Article 96.—The Governments concerned will appoint by common consent a General Secretary for each tribunal, with one or more assistants. The Secretariat of each Tribunal will have its office at Constantinople but the Governments concerned may have branch offices in other places. All papers relating to their business will be deposited in the Government archives.

Article 97.—Each Government will pay the Honorarium of the member nominated by it, as well as those of its other agents. Those of the President and the General Secretary will be fixed by common consent and in equal shares by the Governments concerned.

Article 98.—The present section will not apply to the disputed claims between Japan and Turkey. These will be considered separately by the two Governments.

While section 4 treats of the agreement by Turkey to various treaties with each Government, its final part refers to agreements as regards public highways and sanitary matters.

PROTOCOLS, CONVENTIONS AND DECLARATIONS.

Here follow 15 annexures treating of conventions entered into with respect to the Straits, the Thrace frontier, the exchange of populations between Turkey and Greece, the restitution of interned civilians, and exchange of prisoners of war, and declarations relating to public amnesty, Moslem properties in Greece, sanitary and judicial matters the agreement on the part of Belgium and Portugal to certain stipulations signed at Lausanne and Protocols referring to the evacuation of Turkish territories by Allied forces, referring to the Karagach area and the Islands of Imbros and Tenedos and finally the Protocols referring to the Treaty of Sevres, affecting the question of protection of minorities in Greece.

CONCESSIONS.

The stipulations with regard to the concessions make up a separate Protocol appended to the Peace Treaty as such. It is made up of 13 articles, divided into two sections with a declaration at the end.

Article 1.—All contracts regarding concessions, and all agreements dependent thereon remain valid if entered into before the 29th October 1914, between the Turkish Government or any local authority under it, on the one part and the Nationals, including business concerns composed of them, belonging to the other high contracting parties, on the other part.

Article 2.—On demand by the Turkish Government all operations coming under the convention entered into between the Turkish Government and Sir A. G. Armstrong Whitworth and Co. Ltd., and Vickers Ltd., during the year 1913-14 shall remain under suspension, so far as the constitution and the contracts entered into by the Imperial Ottoman Society are concerned, the said Society being an interested party with these firms in Dock, Arsenal and Naval construction. Negotiations will be opened between the two parties with a view to modification of the convention or for a new concession to enter upon an equally important construction work. If no agreement can be reached between the Turkish Government and the said firms within six months from date of operation of the Peace Treaty, signed to-day, for modification of the convention in any of the directions indicated, the said firms will have the right to submit to experts nominated under article 5 of this treaty the question of deciding the conditions of a compensatory convention.

It must be understood however that in case the decision of the experts cannot be agreed to by any of the parties, the Turkish Government agrees to pay to the said firms the indemnity which the experts will consider as equitable to compensate them for the damage sustained in the loss of their old convention.

As regards the General Administration (Regie) of the Railways if within six months of the date of the Treaty of Peace it is not for whatsoever reason put in possession of the concession given to it in 1914 for the construction and exploitation of the line Samsoun Sivas, the Turkish Government agrees to give this Society a new concession as a compensation. If this is not agreed to by the Society, the experts nominated under article 5, will decide the conditions of any new agreement. If the experts' decision cannot be agreed upon either by the Regie or by the Government, the latter shall pay to the Regie such indemnity as the experts consider equitable. The Turkish Government is to be absolutely free from any further business obligations with respect to the said Society, in this manner, the final course being the payment of the indemnity.

Article 3.—Any sums accruing to the State or to those who benefit from contracts mentioned under articles 1 and 2 will be paid in conformity always to the conditions strictly enforced of the contracts, and in the absence of, or doubt about these, after reference to the experts.

Article 4.—Without prejudiced to the stipulations mentioned under article 6, all contracts and agreements entered into after the date mentioned in article 1 must be in confirmity with the new economic conditions.

Article 5.—It is stipulated that, for want of agreement between the two parties within a year from the date of the present treaty, each party will be at liberty to name an expert within a period of two months to decide by arbitration the disputed claims. In case of want of agreement the Turkish Government will appoint a third expert out of the nationals of countries which did not participate in the war of 1914-1918. A list of such nationals will be prepared by the chief of the Federal department of the Swiss Public Works.

Article 6.—Persons benefiting under the contracts referred to in article 1, who did not take steps to enter their claims properly on the date mentioned in the article cannot take advantage of the present Protocol. These contracts can be considered on application again from the concession holder within six months from this day, who can have the right if he so likes of claiming indemnity, if the parties cannot agree to any other terms.

Article 7.—Agreements entered into between the 30th October and the 1st November 1922, between the Turkish Government and parties benefitting under article 1, as also contracts between individuals during this period will remain valid until the matter is finally decided by the Turkish Government. In case the decision is against the parties the concession holders will have the right to demand an indemnity settled upon by the experts named under article 5. This arragement is to be without prejudice to any contracts before 29th October 1914.

Article 8.—The stipulations of the present Protocol do not apply to agreements entered into after the 25th April 1920 between the Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey and the concession holders.

Articles 9, 10, 11, 12 make up the 2nd section. They treat of concessions given formerly by the anciety Ottoman Empire. It stipulates that contracts entered into with respect to territories now detached from the present Turkey will be void excepting territories lost by her according to the Treaty of Peace, in whose case contracts before 30th October 1918 will be considered void. Article 11 mentions that all societies and corporations established according to Turkish laws and functioning in territories now detached from Turkey, either after Balkan War, or as a result of the Peace Treaty, will have the choice to transfer their rights and privileges within five years to any other society or corporation, duly formed and functioning within the present Turkish territory. Article 12 however points out that these conditions do not apply to Corporations concerned with public utility services, part of whose activities remained within the present Turkish Territory. But so far as they conform to that article they can benefit under it. Article 13 stipulates that the Society or Corporation to which rights and interests are transferred from another under article 11, will not be subjected to any special tax in territories taken away from Turkey, by any other Government, simply because of such transfer.

A declaration to the Protocol follows in which the Turkish Plenipotentiaries agree to observe the stipulations of section 1, with reference to Turkish business concerns in which the investments of nationals belonging to other high contracting parties were in the majority.

DECLARATION AS REGARDS JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Turkish Delegation repeats its assurance that the Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey guarantees to all foreigners, coming before Turkish Tribunals, impartial justice and it emphasises the anxiety of this Government to introduce such reforms as will improve moral and material progress in Turkey.

With this idea therefore, the delegation declares that (1) the Turkish Government proposes to take into its service for a period not less than 5 years European Jurists, which it will select from the list submitted to it by the Court of International Justice of the Hague, from such Jurisconsults who are nationals of countries which did not participate in the war of 1914-18

(2) These Counsellors will be attached to the Minister of Justice and will exercise their duties, some in Constantinople, others in Smyrna. They will watch carefully and advise upon the conduct of cases by Magistrates, and proceeding under the Turkish Civil, Commercial and Penal Codes. They will have the right of receiving complaints and bring them before the proper Turkish judicial authorities, the representatives of the Minister of Justice.

(3) The right of giving bail will always be respected, so far as public security is not in danger.

(4) All questions of compromise in civil and commercial matters, and all decisions from arbitration tribunals will be finally decided by the President of the Tribunal of the First Instance, who will not normally refuse his sanction, unless it is contrary to the maintenance of public order.

So after 8 months of negotiations, two separate Conferences, with occasional ruptures in the negotiations, the Peace Treaty was signed in the Grand Hall of the University of Lausanne. More than 700 persons were present, at the ceremony, which took place under the chairmanship of M. Scheurer, President of the Swiss Confederation.

The Turks were the first to sign. The Russians were to sign at Constantinople.

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"HINDUS UNDER MUSLIM RULE"

(Continued from page 6.)

very favourably with the mad excesses of some of their contemporaries in Europe who never failed of boasting a superior morality.

One provision of the Peace of Westphalia (1648) taking even a modern case, may be cited as a sign of the times: Every Prince, with some reservations (we read) was to have the right to make his religion the religion of his people, and to banish all (with an option of emigrating within 5 years) who refused to adopt the established creed. The history of the Palatinate illustrates the working of this provision of the Peace: within a period of sixty years the people of that principality were compelled by their successive rulers to change their religion four times! This is a significant case, but there are others.

No student of history need be reminded, for example, of the ruthless persecution and eventual extermination of the Moriscos in (1570-1571) under Philip II of Spain. This was the time when religious controversies were being fought out in Europe on fields of blood. The Jews were "fined, plundered, looped up in ghetti, and burned, since they were the murderers of Christ, and therefore the slaves of Christendom." Proceedings against the doubters in religion were summary in the extreme.

"There is nothing," says M. Letourneau, "analogous to the Inquisition in any country with the least pretension to civilisation."

I have no space to go into the details of this and similar episodes, nor, indeed, is it necessary to do so, for my object of securing adequate and correct perspective has, I think, been realized by what I have cited above.

Such was the spirit of the times—of an age which it would be no exaggeration to describe as one of infamous intolerance and religious persecution,—and the Muslim doings in India should accordingly be judged in the same perspective. Compared with the state of things in Europe of which we have recalled a few typical instances, the spasmodic oppression of Hindus by some of the Muslim sovereigns or officials in India, or the destruction of some Hindu Shrines either through an excess of misdirected piety or on account of some "Reasons of State" pale into insignificance. Not only that, but it has to be borne in mind that the fitful ill-treatment of the Hindus to which we have referred never assumed such proportions as to affect the status of the Hindus under the Mahomedan Empire. It is also, I believe, incontrovertibly true that from the 8th century right down to the end of the 17th there was a genuine and substantial amity between the Hindus and Mahomedans. So far from adopting a policy of persecution towards the Hindus, the Mussalman rulers showed a sympathy and a toleration very considerably in advance of the times: "The Hindus not only preserved freedom in the exercise of creed and ancestral custom, but were, for the most part, left in possession of their lands". It must be remembered that these humane proceedings were initiated in the 8th Century and that Mahomed Kasim occupied a point of view which succeeding centuries did not take up. Universal toleration was his motto. . . Holding opinions such as Akbar did he could not be a zealot, and under their influence he bent his faculties to bring intellectual culture to blossom in his realms to establish complete religious tolerance, to give even-handed justice to all men and all creeds. . . When he had broken down the theological barriers which had segregated the peoples of India into so many hostile camps, he conferred on his subjects the most complete tolerance in matters of belief, *absolute political and social equality without regard to race or creed.*" While there can be no question that Akbar's toleration was of an exceptionally comprehensive character, my point is that Muslim ascendancy in India was on the whole always inspired by similar, if less ardent, humane ideals towards the "conquered races." The fact that there may have been, and were, breaks and even flagrant deviations from the pursuit of those ideals, does not materially affect my contention as to the general purpose and practice of the Muslims having been respectively commendable and satisfactory. Even the earliest Mohemedan invaders of India showed a conspicuous magnanimity in their dealings with the Hindus. Describing the fall of Alrur (Alor) Al-Biladuri in his work Futuhul-Boldan says that Mahmed Kasim gave the defeated the liberal terms that the Arabs offered to all usually, and that he left their shrines untouched. "The temples," he proclaimed "shall be inviolate, like the churches of the Christians, the synagogues of the Jews, and the altars of the Magians." The Brahmins, further, were protected and entrusted with high offices, and thereby charged with affairs of administration. These remarks are corroborated by the travellers Masudi and Ibn Haukal, who visited India in the 10th Century and also by the Sindhi writer of Chach-nama.

P. & O. DEBENTURES.

LONDON, Nov. 1st.

Dealings in the Peninsular and Orient Debentures closed at about three eighths discount. This is attributed to the heavy first instalment together with the political situation.—Reuter.

Vienna.—It is reported from Gmunden that the Duke of Cumberland has had an apoplexy stroke. His condition is grave.—Reuter.

LITERATURE AND ART

THE WAY OF DESHBANDHU DAS.

THE WAY TO SWARAJ: Speeches of Deshbandhu Das, Madras 1923 Tamil Nadu Swaraj Party, Madras).

Now that the Swaraj Party seems to be scoring remarkable electoral successes, it would be interesting to know its future tactics and programme. One opens this volume containing speeches delivered by Deshbandhu Das in the hope that they will give one a clue to the mind of the Swaraj Party such as would enable one to learn of its policy after the elections. But it is really noteworthy that a book covering not less than two hundred and fifty pages has very little to offer in this respect, for it does not contain any amplification or explanation of the different points in the Swaraj Party's manifesto. The Deshbandhu contents himself by remarking again and again that the future move will entirely depend on future circumstances and makes a rather weak retort that the Majority Party's programme also is not different or well-defined. That may be true. It is, indeed, clear that placed between a totally unaggressive and an abstract "constructive programme" and a too aggressive and remote ideal of "civil disobedience," the Majority Party has been unable to resist the change in the Congress programme. A change which had at least the stimulus of immediate and effective action as well as the quality of being strictly political. But the public has a right to know what exactly the change sought to be made is. The Deshbandhu takes enormous pains to point out that Councils are not the way to Swaraj but are partly obstacles in that way and partly means which could be utilised for the revitalisation of national energies. That attitude at once brings the Deshbandhu in conflict with the orthodox non-co-operator who now argues that seeking entry into Governmental legislatures is inconsistant with the principle of non-co-operation and then, that it is impracticable. The legal mind of the Deshbandhu is able to distinguish clearly between these two different standpoints and to assert that while the plea of inconsistency is a meta-physical quibble, the impracticable nature of the method he advocates no more proves the absurdity or the immorality of his tactic than of the Council boycott which has been tried and found wanting. If abstention has failed, to destroy, let a direct attack wreck the legislatures.

In the final analysis, this policy like all policies, is the outcome of an individual temperament. Deshbandhu Das loves fighting and wants action to rouse the people from a state of depression and lethargy. Not 'suffer', but 'fight' would be his motto. He is a non-cooperator because he saw in it the possibilities of a pacific war, of strenuous, and real strife with the bureaucracy. The analogies in his speeches are analogies of war, and his observations are those of a general directing and planning a campaign. One sees his real powers of introspection in his remark that his path is the path not of 'tyaga' but of "raga" and that even in his sacrifices he feels the raptures of romance. Sacrifice and suffering there are but they are in response to a combative instinct and a bold and adventurous spirit: not of that slow process of rationination and that cultivated moral faith that distinguish a true *Satyagrahi*. To the Deshbandhu, the legislature is not a centre of governmental machinery with which the nation wants to eschew all connection but only an additional weapon in its battle with the bureaucracy. Its conquest or destruction—military metaphors again—is a problem of political strategy, not of logic or Vedantic philosophy. If the strategy fails, well, invent another; but, by Heavens, create some form of activity that could generate mars enthusiasm and elicit the combative impulses of the nation—that is the burden of the Deshbandhu's song. And he chooses the "battlefield" of the Councils, not because of any inherent virtue in them but because of the want of an adequate alternative. By way of organising and educating the nation for the sake of the elections and the rest of the legislative activity, the Deshbandhu expects to lead it to a point where no other way would be open for the bureaucracy save either surrender or a ceaseless struggle. The orthodox non-cooperator also seeks to reproduce a similar "atmosphere" but through the constructive programme. The cry of "capturing and wrecking the Councils," however, is an attractive one in the present state of depression and disillusionment since it has an aggressive aspect that is pleasing and a vagueness that is all the more luring. It is for the Deshbandhu now to clear the mists that hang heavily on his way.

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NATIONALISM. By Rabindranath Tagore Macmillan and Co., London.

The message of Tagore, embodied i these lectures on Nationalism, is still as fresh as when it was first given in another Continent. Through the clash of arms and through the despair of a machine-staggered Humanity comes this clear voice preaching the eternal law of love. His was the message of the East with its spiritual fulness, for the West with its limital purposes. The message is the outcome of an anguished heart from the East, intent on restoring Love and Spirit and Beauty to a world which has all but been lost in the wheels of machine and artifice. Tagore is confident and we agree, that "when this conflagration of the Western Civilisation consumes itself and dies down, leaving its memorial in ashes, the eternal light will again shine in the east, the east which has been the birthplace of the morning Sun of man's history."

It is this confidence that gives strength to his message regardless of the censure that his message is the poetry of a defeated people or that he is unpractical

All nations have a mission in this world. But when it is wrongly conceived, they are nowhere. "The lamp of Ancient Greece is extinct in the land where it was first lighted; the power of Rome lies dead and buried under the ruins of its oust Empire." But when it is rightly conceived on the basis of society and spiritual ideal of man the civilisation lives, as it still does in China and India.

Now, to India has been given for centuries the problem of Race; it cannot be said that the process of solving the problem has been completed. The pressing problem for India, according to Tagore, is not political but social—the problem of race amalgamation.

Tagore thinks that America is destined to justify the Western Civilisation and the East. Whether his hopes would come out true, remains to be still seen. But the burden of his song is that Patriotism and Nationalism should be extirpated in order to weave the web of 'international' fellowship. The last Sun of the old order may entry "set amidst the blood red clouds of the west and the whirlwind of hatred, the naked passion of selflove of nations, in its drunken delirium of greed, stop its dancing to the clash of steel and howling verses of vengeance."

DRAMATISATIONS OF HISTORY. By Professor Patrick Geddes. A reprint. (Modern Publishing Co. Dhobi Talao, Rs. 2.).

This books contains two portions, one the masque of Ancient Learning and its many meanings. The other is the masque of Medieval and Modern Learning and its many meanings. Both are devised and interpreted by the author. Dramatisations of History in the form of pageants on limited scale are not new. But he makes them comprehensive and gives them a unity. In this book he tries to present the main phases and salient events in the long and changeful history of civilisation. His object is to create a world-pageant of education, of learning, or human advance, representing the characteristic achievements and contributions of various peoples in successive ages. His idea of history is not merely a record or retrospect of the past nor mere excavations in it, but the revelation of 'the past working within our apparent present' and of the elements of the heritage or burden from the past which help or hinder us towards the making of the future. This history shows us also a way or vision for the future. These gifts of history are visualised for us in these masques with a purpose to lead us to our author's pet work of creating 'culture cities' or 'University metropolis', where there will be citizen students and student citizens. This is what he calls, the present need. All education, school, college, University or in the form of dramatisation or art should lead to this.

Artistic or dramatised forms of education are a great help to the visualisation as well as realisation of any subject. Historians have to furnish the material by their intense study and excavations and they have also to establish the real sequence of events and to differentiate and mark out the various characteristics of different peoples by their personal insight and vision. But the method has its own defects. It cannot be a full representation of any particular culture or any phase of it, not merely the author's narrow view points, his choice of particular tthemes or characteristics of different peoples, his own ideas about their particular contributions, but also his own bias and limited knowledge will affect these presentations and pageants. If here gives the special characteristics of different peoples he emphasizes only dissimilarities and thus destroys the vision of history which is to lead to a final unity in a system of common culture. If he emphasizes similarities he weakens the interest of history which lies in its variety. In the first case he perpetuates nationalisms, ethnological perversions, and the so-called racial missions. In the other case he helps only the powerful and the propertied in their imperialisms and federations. Hence his task is difficult.

How far our author has been successful in the great task he has undertaken is matter in which opinions may differ. His idea and his method of presenting the whole world history in this form will be approved by all who care to make history educative, culture popular. He has risen above the usual European prejudices against other races and their civilisations. There is a touch of kindness and sympathy in his outlook as may be seen in his remarks about the culture of Savages the simpler folks and fellows. His vision is world-wide. The savage receives an honour able treatment. He recognises the idealism of India and her development of all great types and issues of life. But his valuations have not lost the usual European bias. His presentations leave an impression that only Israel, Greece and Rome count in Ancient learning and Europe as a whole in Medieval and modern learning. If he really wants to differentiate Europe from other countries, he has not either realised or he refuses to express their greed of territory, their methods of conquests and their ruthless extermination of other cultures and races. The underlying idea, though one of so-called mission is really one of intolerance and hatred, not assimilation or neighbourliness. Contact of races and therefore of customs which fertilises and vitalises old ideas and customs and gives new crops of culture has no attraction for the white group of mankind. In contrast to this, the essentially agricultural character of the Chinese and Hindu civilisations is not sufficiently emphasized. Nor its tolerant aspect is even noted. If the first one is still in the hunting stage, the other is in the agriculture or stable stage. Prof. Patrick Geddes has not only to differentiate race from race in their minor aspects but has to give the fundamental differentiations of different cultures.

Then, what he thinks as the special achievements of races like Greeks, Romans are not really so. Many other races have shown the same characteristics and manners of life. These pageants are likely to leave wrong impressions. Particular races are unconsciously praised or condemned by attributing certain characteristics or contributions to them. Drama and epic, Ballad and table, music and play are not only Greek in their origin or in their grandeur. India and other countries have them in independence and excellence. The scientific attitude of mind, the intellectual daring and outlook are not merely European. Other races have shown equal vigour and vitality in the same province of speculation and research. If he believes in his theory or the theory of the Play school of place, work, folk, it is not so much the folk or people as the environment which is the cause of different occupations and the different manifestations of folk's vigour and energy taking them as a whole. The knowledge of world's culture may be useful but how far the accumulation of that knowledge or its dramatised presentation will really lead to a full culture city eliminating the environmental influences is a problem to be proved. But if some of that special moving and aspiring quality of the great men of history is possible to be acquired by those who see these pageants its work will be amply repaid and fruitful and if pageants are devised on these lines they will be most valuable. Then humanity will furnish lessons as a whole and not compartmentally or ethnologically, where savage and savant will be considered along with their environment A Greek will not then appear an extraordinary person. "Scratch an Ancient Greek and you hit, no doubt, on a very primitive and formidable being, somewhere between a viking and a Polynesian" says Gilbert Murray. Thus a Greek has also his dark side. In fact there is very little connection between race and culture as there is between environment and culture. But the idea, the method is good. It takes all things to be its province and interests itself in histories, literatures, languages, sciences with health and pleasure, with freer fuller, and stronger application to life and use in the epoch of city development and University advance." We welcome these scenes of culture interests shadowing forth the advance of man with its inter-action, of races and civilisations, of institutions and individuals.

The book is greatly suggestive and contains important observations on many topics of life and education. A few may be quoted.

"Peace not as mere security, for money-counting and fatness, that way degeneration lies, constructive peace: peace for the University militant For the Holy War."

"For true education depends beyond all things upon early arousal and guidance of the emotional life. This, the simplest mother-instinct knows, is fed with song and story; and has been starved beyond all precedent since the "system" eliminated story, song and mother alike."

"In short, reenter Guru and disciples, master and scholars; exeunt chancellors, University, Courts and Boards for their season of meditation, too long delayed."

Higher Indian Education he describes as "an official system essentially of precedents and routine, and corresponding curriculum undeniably a medley indeed a jumble, of medieval, renaissance, and utilitarian survivals, half precious, half decayed, with new and still unorganised specialisms."

"The confronting of priests by Prophet not only sums up the characteristic alternations of the historic drama of Israel, but is also typical of that perpetually reappearing disharmony of authority and insight, of tradition and vision of law and evangel, of letter and spirit which is the central conflict of well-nigh all phases of history; indeed the ever-recurrent tragedy of the ascent of man."

There is no space here to quote some of his magnificent tributes to old peoples and civilisations.

TWO NOVELS.

UNDER-LONDON. By Stephen Graham. The Sleeper by Moonlight, By K Balberne.

In Under-London Mr. Graham writes of a part of London that few save the dwellers therein have actual and intimate acquaintance with. It is a tale of mean and sordid streets, of people who know, who have had to learn, exactly how many shillings there are in each pound, and the number of pence in each shilling, people who belong to the lower middle class who have small pleasures and pains, vague hopes and ambitions, and are fettered not only by poverty but by lack of perception. The author tells of them with sympathy, understanding, and affection.

One feels, as one reads, that the women of the poor have the heavier burden to bear. The curse of Eve complicated by poverty is harder than the curse of Adam. The man can escape temporarily from his surroundings, some respite may be his, but the woman is held fast by her chains. One is sorry for Mrs. Masters, handicapped in her life with her husband by the necessity for mothering his babies, cooking his dinners, cleaning his house, starching his shirts, and unable to give him the companionships he needs and finds elsewhere. The heroine of his romance is a red-headed barmaid, she flits through the pages every now and then for a period of years, then finally disappears when he has "settled down to a fat and easy-going age."

The wife is a pathetic figure, torn with jealousy, tragic in her resentment and sense of being unjustly wronged.

It is their son, Fred Masters, who is the central figure in Mr. Graham's book. It is a wonderful study of boyhood and could only have been written by a man who still remembers the thoughts and feelings, the great adventures, of boyhood days.

He takes Fred through his school days, depicts the ups and downs of a friendship with a school chum named Dolly. Then Fred enters an insurance office out of which the Great War temporarily takes him, and he loses an eye at Neuve Chapelle. Finally, Fred marries Madge Dolly marries Fred's sister Flossie, and they settle down to live, more or less contentedly, the lives their parents lived before them.

Mrs. Graham ends: "Many will ask why this chronicle has been made. What does it matter what happens on Under-London High Street and in May Villas? The twenty-five square miles of Under-London territory are not to be compared with the one-mile radius from Hyde Park Corner. 'Beyond Hyde Park,' as said Sir Fopling Flutter, 'all is desert.'"

Well, I have thought it worth while. . ."

We agree with Mr. Graham. we think it as well worth the reading as he found the writing of it.

THE SLEEPERS BY MOONLIGHT by K. Balberne seems to us a case where excellent writing is wasted on a futile and rather unsavoury plot. We found from the bookseller's notice that the lady was "Miss" Balberne, and confess we were not surprised. Her story revealed an elementary ignorance of the viewpoint and probable behaviour of an average man, given certain conditions, that would seem puerile were it not so pathetic.

Kate Allardyce leaves her father's house with a man who accepts a large sum of money from Kate's father as a wedding gift. This man, Maurice Cavander, does not believe in marriage. Not only does he refuse to make her his legal wife; but lives purely platonically with her for some years, graciously permitting her to bear his name and pose as his wife.

Then another girl, Vere Stravane, whose brother Sir Anthony is in love with Kate, comes into their lives.

Maurice falls in love with Vere and desires to marry her legally and actually. He tells Vere that Kate is not his wife and tells Kate she must go away.

Kate being in love with Sir Antony and realizing his passion for her sends for him to say farewell.

The book ends with Kate's departure and a letter she has written to Sir Antony.

There are some beautiful descriptive bits in the book; but the women are even more unreal than the men.

One lays the book down regretting that a sense of duty made one read it "from the first line to the last" in the hope that one might find something one could conscientiously praise.

(Continued from Column 5.)

bodies, maintained out of public funds, for a due recognition of Indian architecture and therefore of Indian architects? How many schemes of improvement, development and extension have been examined by them from the point of view of the Indian artist and the craftsman? How many of them have prevented commissions for public statues from going abroad? How many of them have prevented the fourth rate art-ware imported from abroad? These are the real live problems. They are the only reliable test. Will Dr. Cousins and his friends who propose to start the new organisation explain their attitude on these questions? Are they prepared to take the responsibility for fighting the irresponsible Government and educating the indifferent public? That is what India needs. It is to be hoped that this responsibility and the true nature of their undertaking as well as the activities and the co-operation of the existing art-societies will not be forgotten at the time when they decide the final constitution of the new organisation.

WELCOME NEWS!

The following is from a recent number of the Engineering Supplement of the Times of India:—"Sky-scrapers are all too few in India, so it is welcome news that one on a small scale is to be erected in Dalhousie Square Calcutta, and should be completed before the end of the present year. Congestion in Calcutta is just as bad as it is in Bombay, and the only way that it can be overcome—or almost the only way— is by extending upwards. At all events it is the easiest and by far the cheapest. The present building is the property of Dalhousie Properties Limited, and will be seven-storeyed, the six upper flats being occupied by offices and the ground floor by shops."

If India can avoid these "easiest" and "cheapest" novelties from outside and retain her rational architecture she will not mind the difficulties, nor the cost. The "news" is, at any rate, not "welcome." India is sufficiently disgusted with the imported variety of "cheap" commodities.

ART NOTES.

Dr. James H. Cousins, Principal, Brahmavidyashrama, Adyar, in a circular letter states that during several tours that he has made through most of the linguistic areas of India, he has come in contact with various well-marked movements in "creative literature and the fine arts." These movements will, he believes, "fail of their highest accomplishment if not brought into sympathetic relationship with one another." It is a matter of vital importance that India as a national entity should, he observes, "realise and assert the total strength and quality of her cultural life." India "must rise again to the level of the dignity and power that were hers for centuries as the centre of a cultural empire that extended from Asia Minor to Japan and from Central Asia to Java." India has been, for some years, moving in this direction, but circumstances now demand, he adds, "a quickening of the pace."

INDIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS.

He, therefore, suggests that "there be founded, as soon as possible, an Indian Academy of Arts, consisting of (a) Constituent Academies in each linguistic area: or, where the linguistic area covers more than one traditional cultural area (as for example Hindi covers Sindh and Rajputana), an Academy for each cultural area; or where a cultural area, such as Kashmir or Behar, has more than one language, an Academy with a department for each language in the area: these Constituent Academies to be designated later as may be found most desirable; (b) of a Central Academy. The work of the Constituent Academies will be to find out and bring together in mutual intercourse the writers, artists and art-craftsmen in the various areas; to promote local recitals of literature and music, and exhibitions of arts and crafts; and to report to the Central Academy the best works produced in the area during a given period." The work of the Central Academy will be to record the reports, to make the best works of the period known throughout India by means of translation, of the reproduction of pictures and photographs and by means of "a magazine in English as a means of disseminating a knowledge of the highest achievements of Indian culture throughout the world."

THE ESSENTIAL SPIRIT.

The necessity of "sympathetic relationship" between the art-movements in the different provinces of the country has been more than once pointed out in these columns. It is obvious to all those who have given some attention to the culture that should be India. If, however, the sympathetic relationship between the movements is to be, as it should be, converted into a power that could "assert" the total strength and quality of the cultural life of this country the proposed organisation will have to fight for something more than "a quickening of the pace." It shall have to acquire, in the first place, the spirit that distinguishes crusader from an academic enthusiast, his rock-firm steps and his challenging sword. Will the new organisation be animated by the challenging spirit? Will it achieve the stern determination to fight? Or, will it merely passively collect, record and publish information and cultivate an uncertain and fruitless "sympathetic relationship?" Will it merely discuss and persuade or, will act also?

THE GRIP ON REALITIES

The catastrophe is inevitable if it develops, as many of the existing organisations have unfortunately developed, the tendency to avoid close contact with daily realities. It is seldom realised that the future of national arts depends largely on the present of the artists, on their present difficulties and hardships which must be understood and provided for and on the opportunities which they could secure for the legitimate exercise of their talents. The artist who has obtained the necessary training and credentials is naturally and rightly more anxious and interested to know the present nature of the response from the community. The exhibitions and publicity literature may show and perhaps stimulate the supply. Will they, however, secure the opportunities at present denied to the artists and the craftsmen? Will they create increasing, insistent, demands? The artist's point of view is not it will be admitted, an altogether unreliable measure of judgment.

THE TEST.

The test of all live organisations is the manner in which they influence passing events. It is the manner in which they handle the daily events and incidents that reveals the true character not only of the incidents but also of the organisations. They have to conduct the fight along two frontiers. They have to fight the Government that denies the artists and the craftsmen the necessary education and training and that deliberately robs them of the chances which are their birthright. They have also to arouse the community to a sense of its responsibility towards the artists. How many of those who profess to direct art-movements in this country have fought, for instance, for the claims of the Indian artists and craftsmen in the building of New Delhi? How many of them are even now prepared to fight for them? How many of them have requested or rather fought local governments, municipalities and similiar public

(Continued in column 4.)

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 14.

The storm in the Bay has either weakened into a depression or is of a very small extent. Its centre is probably about one hundred fifty mile east of Madras. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, and local on south Coromandal coast. A few falls occurred in Upper Burma.

Chief amounts are Viitoria Point one inch, Morgui, Diamond Island three, Toungoo, Cuddalore one and a half and Madras two.

Forecast:—Extension in south of the Peninsula.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 13th November, 1923

Means of observations taken at 8. a. m. 10. a. m. 2. p. m. 4 p. m. and 10. p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.			29.855 inches
Temperature of Air			78.8 degrees.
Wet bulb Thermometer			68.8 "
Dew Point			62.7 "
Relative humidity of Air			58.% "
Extent of cloudy sky(the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)			3.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air			87.1 "
Minimum do do.			72.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight			ESE,ENE.NNW,NNE.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight			miles 176
Fall of Rain			" "
Total fall during month			" "
do. do. year			" "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of			" "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth in Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	Nov	h. m	ft. in	Nov,	h. m.	ft in.
Sat	17	0 48	30 9	17	6 45	17 4
		14 42	28 4		18 43	14 3
S.	18	7 36	25 8	18	1 19	20 7
		20 36	25 2		14 17	18 7
M	19	8 30	25 8	19	2 24	20 6
		21 14	26 0		14 55	18 0
Tu.	20	9 8	25 10	20	3 12	20 3
		22 3	26 9		15 25	17 6
W.	14	3 13	23 4	14	9 41	19 3
		15 18	25 5		21 13	18 1
Th.	—	—	—	..	..	..
F.	16	5 18	26 4	16	12 21	19 5
		17 57	24 22			

BOMBAY INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

The second annual meeting of the Bombay Association of Engineers (India) was held on Tuesday at the Seamen's Institute, Nicol Road, Bombay Mr. W. H. Neilson presiding.

On the motion of N. N. Ayyangar seconded by Mr. Austen the annual report of the Association for the fiscal year ending August 31st 1923, was unanimously adopted.

The report stated:—

The first Annual Meeting was held in Bombay on November 28th 1922, at the Seamen's Institute, followed by a visit to the Port Trust Works at Pir Pao in the afternoon in the steam launch "Princess II" lent by the courtesy of the Port Trust authorities. The visit was a very successful one, and included several ladies. Tea was served on boardship on the return journey.

The first Annual Dinner was held at the Taj Mahal Hotel on the 28th November, 1922, when 49 members and guests took part in an extremely successful and enjoyable function. The principal guest of the evening was Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt., representing the Government of Bombay.

MEETINGS AND VISIT.

The Committee held 9 meetings during the year, besides there were 5 monthly General meetings for the discussion of papers and a visit to the Bombay Woollen Mills, Dadar, Bombay.

A net increase during the year of members was 66.

Applications for admission.—54 applications for membership in the various grades were considered by the Committee, and disposed off.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

The Director of Industries, Bombay, referred to the Council of the Institution of Engineers (India) the nomination of a member of Council to sit on the Committee appointed to award Scholarships in Electrical Engineering. Mr. W. H. Neilson, Chairman of the Bombay Association, was nominated by the Council, and the awards now have been made.

A new Committee was appointed for the ensuing year with Mr. Newnham, C. I. E. as its chairman.

Mr. N. N. Ayyangar then read his paper on "Foundations in black cotton soils or regur."

At 2-30 p.m., the members left Apollo Pier for the inspection of Engineering works.

On Wednesday at 10-30 a.m. Mr. D. R. McIntosh, Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, Bombay Presidency, read a paper on An Examination of the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1924".

In the afternoon the members paid a visit to H. M.'s Mint and in the night they had a dinner at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

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I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 Phial of liniment	2-8	excluding postal ex-
1 box of Pills	1-8	penses, *i. e.*, As. 5.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of Pills Rs. 7; Rs. 9 for foreign including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

This medicine is an infallible remedy for impotency, involuntary discharges and sexual debility resulting from excess in sexual intercourse. It completely cures the defects caused by masturbation and other akin habits. It is also specific for the after effects of Gonorrhoea and Syphilis.

The use of this medicine to women during the period of menstruation is specially recommended.

TESTIMONIALS.

DEAR SIR,
I finished your pills a month ago and I feel thay have done some good, so kindly send me a phial more.
Yours faithfully,
PARS RAM,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, No. 2.

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,
Your medicine has given me considerable relief. It has not cured me completely so my being a chronic case kindly send the same medicine at your earliest convenience and oblige
Yours faithfully,
MOHAN LAL,
Amroha, Distt. Bareilly.

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,
I once got from you a phial that has cured me altogether but I am in need of it for a friend. So kindly send the same medicine per V. P. P. and oblige.
Yours faithfully,
UTTAM CHAND,
Multan.

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,
Your medicine has completely cured me of my complaints for which I thank you very much.
Yours faithfully,
DIWAN SUNDAR DASS,
Dulapore (Distt. Hoshiar.)

DEAR SIR,
I derived the full benefit from your medicines, so kindly send 42 pills for me and 42 for my friend. I shall feel grateful to you.
Yours faithfully,
MOHAMMAD BUKHISH
Bahawalpore.

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Thomas Wilkinson

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BUDDHA GAYA TEMPLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—We the undersigned and other Buddhist pilgrims numbering about 30 were present at Buddha Gaya when H. E. The Governor of Behar and Orissa visited the holy spot. In order, it seems, to please the Governor and to impress upon him that the Mahant was taking good care of the place, he had the whole locality cleared and beautifully decorated. To some of us who had seen, on previous occasions, the neglected condition of the holy temple, it came as a great surprise.

From early morning of the 4th instant the temple was surrounded by a large number of sanyasis in conjunction with the police. When we went to worship that morning the holy Bodhi tree, to our utter astonishment we were refused entrance by the police constables and the sanyasis. Their rude behaviour at our own shrine greatly humiliated us. They said it was the order of the Mahant and their superiors not to allow anyone to worship there as the Governor was visiting the place. We saw a large number of Sanyasis loitering about but they were not asked to go away. Surely we should not have been prevented from worshipping at our own shrine simply because the Governor went to see the temple. We are sure he would have been pleased to see Buddhists worshipping there, but the Mahant obviously could not entertain the idea of allowing them to remain under the holy Bodhi tree. This was evident from the fact that the Buddhists were alone marked out for this sort of treatment. Neither the Mahant nor the police had any right whatever to interfere with our religious duties. This uncalled for interference on their part was not an insult to us alone but also to the whole Buddhist world. We hope this will be an eyeopener to the Hindus who still do not see the justice of the demand made by the Buddhists to have the control of the temple transferred to the followers of the Great Teacher who attained enlightenment at this holy place. We earnestly request that all lovers of religious toleration should take up the cause of the Buddhists and have the temple rescued from the Mahant and placed under Buddhist Trustees.

Thanking you for the space in your esteemed journal.—Yours, etc.

(Sd.) Mg. Khin Maung, Mg. Sein Hweh, Mg. Kyi Maung, Mg. Kock Swan, Mg. Than Sein, Mg. Ni, Mg. Aung Nyun, Mg. Da Thaung. Mg. Tun, Mg. Tha Doe, Mg. Thaw, Bhhikhu U. Narainda, Bhhikhu U. Kumara, Bhhikhu U. Thika, Bhhikhu U. Tezawunta, Bhhikhu U. Leknana, Bhhikhu B. Mahinda, Bhhikhu K. Sriniwasa, Pemasiri Abhayapala, Jagat Man Bhikshacharya, D. Walisina.

DR. M. WINTERNITZ'S LETTER.

Sir,—Travelling all over India, I have visited during the last few weeks many of the great Stupas, temples, and shrines both of Buddhism and of Hinduism, amongst them also the Maha Bodhi Temple at Buddha Gaya. All the other temples and monuments were either in the charge of the Archaeological Survey or of the religious community to which they belonged. It was, therefore, a great surprise to me to hear, that the ancient temple of Buddha Gaya was not in the care of the Buddhist community, nor in that of the Archaeological Survey, but in the possession and care of a private individual of the Saiva faith. This seems a strange abnormity indeed. Whatever the legal aspect of the question may be, I would not venture to express any opinion about this, it is certainly highly desirable, that this, sacred place of worship should be in charge and in the care of some public body,—some managing board in which naturally members of the Buddhist community should be represented, who in connection with the Archaeological Survey would do everything in their power to preserve these venerable monuments from loss and destruction and to offer all kinds of facilities to Buddhist pilgrims coming from all parts of the world.

I sincerely hope and wish, that this change may be brought about in the true Buddhist spirit of good-will and peaceableness without any litigation.—Yours etc.

M. WINTERNITZ.

HAVE YOU ANY OF THESE SYMPTOMS?

Are you pale and weak, tired most of the time, out of breath on slight exertion?

Are you nervous, is your sleep disturbed so that rest does not refresh you?

Is you appetite poor, your digestion weak and do you have pains after eating?

If you have any or all of these symptoms you need a tonic. Read what the tonic treatment will do.

Mrs. George Finkle, of No. 340 Spring avenue, Troy, U. S. A., says: "I became so weak and run down that all I wanted was to go to bed. I was nervous, my digestion was out of order and I had no appetite. I had no strength at all and was so distressed after eating that I thought I should die.

"I had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a tonic some years ago and I decided to try them for this debility. I felt better after taking the pills for a few days, and when I had taken them for a while longer I was much stronger and could sleep well, something that had been impossible owing to my nervous condition. I could also eat well without any after distress. My husband and I always take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills if we get run down and we think they do more for us than any other medicine could."

Your own druggist sells the same Pills that cured Mrs. Finkle—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People—or you can get them post free, 1 bottle for Rs. 2. 6 bottles Rs. 11, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.

INDIANS OVERSEAS.

SUGGESTIONS TO CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Benarsidas Chaturvedi has addressed the following memorandum to the members of the Congress Working Committee meeting at Amritsar:—

The Special Congress at Delhi passed a resolution asking the Working Committee to organise educative propaganda in the country regarding the position of Indians in the Colonies and to help the Kenya Indians in any practical programme. As one who has criticised the Congress Working Committee for not taking up the work earlier I think it my duty to put a few suggestions before them.

I. Educative Propaganda. This may be divided into two parts.

(a) Issuing of bulletins and pamphlets on the subject in English and some of the principal vernaculars. Khadi bulletins may be considered as a model.

(b) Lecture-Tour in the United Provinces and the Tamil Districts of the Madras Presidency to awaken public interest in the problems of Indians Overseas, and to impress upon the public the duty of according a much better treatment to the returned and repatriated emigrants.

II. A Mission to Kenya. A prominent member of the Congress may be sent to Kenya immediately to attend the forthcoming session of the East African Indian National Congress to consult the Indian leaders there, to study the situation on the spot and to report to the Working Committee on the state of affairs there. Mr. Ananthani a Kenya leader, who has done so much for our people there writes to me.—"If there is any practical help that India can give us is to send out an enquiry mission here. I am sure the Indian public here will heartily embrace such a move."

III. Inviting the Leaders of our People Abroad. This can be easily done by the President of the Reception Committee who should request by cable our prominent countrymen overseas to attend the Congress and put before us their grievances in their respective Colonies and Dominions?

IV. Stopping all Emigration of a cheap coolie labour, to Mauritius, Ceylon and Malaya: 1,500 labourers are being recruited from the U. P. to be despatched to Mauritius. The island is already over-populated There are 50,000 Indian labourers there out of a total Indian population of nearly three lacs and they are absolutely opposed to our dumping cheap labourers into the Colony which will surely bring down their wages. Fraudulent practices of the Arkaties (Recruiters) are being reported in the papers. The Provincial Conference at Benares has already passed a Resolution to put a stop to the objectionable practices of the Recruiters. The Working Committee must ask the Congress in U. P. to take up this work immediately.

Stopping of emigration to Malaya and Ceylon is a bigger and more complicated issue. Still a beginning may be made by arranging a Lecture-tour in some of the Tamil Districts in the Madras Presidency which contribute the labour supply to Malaya and Ceylon.

RETALIATION.

The weapon of relation must be used with all its force. Boycott of Empire goods will prove useful in this direction. Those Congressmen who are going to the Councils should try to pass retaliatory measures such as stopping of Emigration and subjecting the Colonial whites to the same disabilities as our people are suffering in their respective Coonies and Dominions.

ORGANISING INDIANS OVERSEAS.

It should be clearly understood that the work for our countrymen overseas can be and should be carried on simultaneously with our struggle for Swarajya. The Congress should make it a point to earmark the money that it may receive from the Colonial Indians for their cause. The opinions of Mr. Andrews and Mr. Polak should be immediately invited on the subject of organising the two millions of Indians Overseas.

INDIANS OVERSEAS CONFERENCE.

As the question of Indians abroad is not a party question at all an effort must be made to work out a common programme of action by holding a small Conference of the leaders of different parties. Some Congressmen who may be interested in these questions should take the initiative in their hands by calling such a Conference in the beginning of next year especially for this purpose.

These are my suggestions. I hope they will receive some consideration at the hands of the Congress authorities.

DR. SAPRU AND THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—At the out-set I should say that I do not regard the decisions of the Imperial Conference as an "Achievement" or a "Victory" for India and I have no enthusiasm at all for the Committees which may after all shelve the real issue, but this need not prevent me from entering my protest against the undignified way in which some of our papers—English and Vernacular—are condemning Dr. Sapru for his part in the Imperial Conference. One paper has even characterised it as 'Shameful' and many others have failed to appreciate the splendid fight that Dr. Sapru put up for the cause of Indians Overseas. Sir, I have read a lot of literature and a large number of speeches on the subject of Indians abroad during the last ten years and I can say without any hesitation that the case of our people in the Colonies and the Dominions could not have been presented in a better or more forceful way. Dr. Sapru's success or failure—whatever you may call it—has been and was bound to be just in proportion to the work that was done or left undone by us here in India. Have we, who have lost three precious months, any right to condemn one who has at least done his duty according to his own convictions? When Mr. Sastri went on his Dominion tour (some even called it a 'pleasure' tour) hundreds of articles were published in his condemnation. If the time and energy that was thus wasted could have been utilised in writing articles on the position of our people abroad that would have served a very useful purpose. I wonder if the same thing is being repeated over again? Dr. Sapru may be wrong in putting too much faith in the Government Committees—as we believe he is—but even those who do not like his political complexion ought to admit that he has been sincerely trying to serve the cause of our people abroad. We ought to be just even to our opponents. I shall relate an incident here about Mahatma Gandhi. The E. African Despatch which was written by Mr. G. L. Corbett of the Government of India, was very unjustly criticised by the Assistant Editor of "Young India" in Mahatmaji's absence. When Mahatmaji came to know of it he not only made his Assistant apologise publicly for his mistake but he himself also wrote a letter to Mr. Corbett expressing his regret and telling him that his Despatch was such an advance on what was done before. Can we not learn a lesson from this incident.—Yours etc.,

BENARSIDAS CHATURVEDI.
Sabarmati, 11th Nov. 1923.

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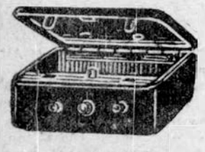

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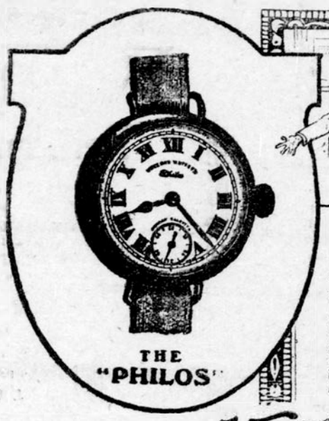

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